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The Hongkong Telegraph

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STATEMENT BY FOREIGN MINISTER.

NO COMPETITION DESIRED WITH AMERICA.

DEFENCE IN WAR-TIME.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made an important statement yesterday in the House of Commons regarding Britain's policy at the Geneva naval conference, with a view to removing misunderstandings.

He pointed out how the British Government was quite in accord with the desire expressed by the President of the United States for a reduction of expenditure on naval armament while retaining national security, and denied that Britain desired to destroy the equality of sea-power between Britain and America.

The question of cruisers involved the division into two classes, owing to the bigger ones counting similarly to large fighting vessels like battleships. For these it was necessary to have a definite limit of strength. But in the case of the small cruisers, which were used for policing purposes in time of peace, and as defence units on the long lines of the Empire's sea routes of commerce and communications in time of war, there could be no limit imposed.

Regarding small cruisers, Britain suggested that they be regulated as to numbers according to the special needs of the respective Powers. In this connexion, the claims of the widely-scattered Empire were emphasised.

EMPIRE MUST BE SAFEGUARDED.

London, July 27. Sir Austen Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that it was improper at this stage to make a detailed explanation of the British proposals at Geneva, or comment on the proposals of the other Powers, but he desired to remove a misunderstanding which, if uncorrected, would impede the prospects of success.

The British Government had even been charged with the desire to destroy the equality of sea power between the United States and the British Empire, which the Washington conference contemplated, a suspicion for which there was no foundation.

In accordance with President Coolidge's desire still further to diminish naval expenditure while maintaining national security, His Majesty's Government proposed to diminish the size and armament of battleships, while leaving unaltered the numbers fixed at Washington, and also suggested a similar limitation in the number and armament of the large fighting cruisers. No such simple way was possible in the case of the small cruisers employed for police purposes in peace time, and necessary for the protection of communications in wartime.

Empire's Vital Needs.

Such vessels were a vital necessity to the Empire, whose widely-scattered parts were divided by seas and oceans, and whose most populous parts were dependent for their daily bread on sea-borne traffic.

His Majesty's Government, while urging the special difficulties of Britain's geographical position, is far from claiming the least right to dictate a small cruiser policy to the other Powers. They accept the general principles of the President's policy that no maritime Power shall maintain a larger navy than is required for its own security.

Anything resembling the quasi-permanent formula adopted at Washington for battleships was quite inapplicable to vessels designed for purposes which must vary with the geographical and economic position of the several Powers concerned, and was even more inapplicable when the strength, numbers, or armament of two nations, each possessing 100,000 tons in battleships, are regarded as of equal fighting power.

No such statement can reasonably be made about two nations, one of which had ten cruisers of 10,000 tons, while the other had twenty cruisers of 6,000 tons.

Anomalous Position.

The country, which was obliged to distribute its available tonnage among the smaller units, would be

ANXIETY FOR FUTURE OF FAMILY.

LOCAL CHINESE RESIDENT'S TESTAMENT.

A SON'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Interesting comments are made in the will of Fung Shuet-kang, alias Fung Ping-shung, alias Fung Yee Yuen-tong, late of Hongkong, who died at No. 12, Chuen Sin Tung Wang Street, Canton, on May 11th, last year. He leaves estate in Hongkong to the value of \$7,500, with extensive properties in Canton and Fatsan.

Probate has been granted to Li Shi, alias Li Chung-ping, a daughter-in-law, living at No. 3 Man Chung Terrace, Wongsichong.

After referring to the two branches of the family, including his own son, and the descendants of his brother, who is now dead, the will states: "At present I have discovered that my son has indulged in 'extravagance,' being unable to earn a living himself and, in addition, often involving me in debts contracted by him for which I have paid and advanced on his behalf, and the payment of which has nearly rendered my income scarcely sufficient to meet my expenditure."

"I am very anxious about the future when the whole family might be left in cold and hunger. At present my old wife, my first concubine and my second concubine are still living. A large amount is still required to maintain the old and to meet the expenses for funeral and burial. Moreover, of the two branches of the family, there are five grandsons, and one granddaughter, and their turns at marriage are fast approaching and pressing hard upon us."

"Standing on Precipice."

"Looking to the future, I feel as if I were standing on a precipice over an endless sheet of water which is very dangerous and horrible. I am therefore compelled to devise means beforehand for the protection of my estate, and direct that all the houses, family estate, property and businesses be handed over to my daughter-in-law Li Shi for her control."

He directs that no-one is entitled to interfere with Li Shi in the management of the property, and gives her power to collect the profits and share them out for family expenses, with power to invest any surplus.

He continues: "Li Shi is at liberty to take the will and have it registered and placed on record in order to prevent bad sons and grandsons from committing evils in the future."

He concludes that although he is an old man, he can still manage affairs, and if he lives to reach the age of 100 he will still wish Li Shi to control the property.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY REVIEWED.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS NOTED.

Washington, July 27. The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report says that the output of industry declined seasonally in June, particularly the production of iron and steel.

There was also a decline in automobile, silk and sugar production, but the cotton and woollen mills continued active, and the production of manufactures as a group was larger than in June of last year.

The value of building contracts awarded was larger than in any previous month, due, *inter alia*, to an increase in the number of contracts for public works and utilities.

The general price levels were practically unchanged.—*Reuter's American Service.*

PHENOMENAL INDIAN RAINS.

COTTON CROP MAY BE RUINED.

Bombay, July 27. It is feared that the cotton crop will be seriously affected owing to the phenomenal rains, in the Gujarat district, including 15 inches at Ahmedabad, which has caused widespread havoc. It is still raining.—*Reuter.*

THE WHITE LINE.

BARRISTER UPHOLDS LIBERTY.

POLICE CONSTABLE FINED.

A nominal fine of \$1 was imposed by Mr. R. E. Lindsay this morning on the Indian constable who was charged with assault by Mr. Lo Hin-shing, barrister, in connexion with an incident which took place on the "white line" marked area, at the junction of Des Voeux Road and Pedder Street, on the 17th, instant.

When the case was reopened this morning, Mr. Lo, who was conducting his own case, said that he brought the charge before the Court not so much for the redress of his personal grievances as for the benefit of the public. He thought there had been a great outcry against the ill-managed way in which traffic men on duty there behaved towards some pedestrians. The question raised was one of great importance to the public as well as to the police. If such traffic duties were not carried out in a proper manner, then the "white line" system would lose its effectiveness, but if on the other hand policemen were allowed to interfere in the right-of-way

SOLVIKEN PIRACY.

Powers to Take Joint Action?

Oslo, July 27.

With reference to the pirate attack on the s.s. Solviken, which caused so much indignation in Norway, the Foreign Office has informed the other sea-faring Powers that it has agreed to take joint action.—*Reuter.*

of pedestrians, a great injury might be done.

He wished to make it clear that he did not desire to launch an unjustifiable attack on the Hongkong Police, and he should be sorry indeed if the action cast any reflection upon the fair name of the force. He was not in sympathy with those who systematically attacked the police, for he had great admiration and sympathy for them.

Dealing with the charge, he said he was relying on Section 43 of the Offence Against the Persons Ordinance. He did not wish to ridicule the white line system at Pedder Street, because he thought it was a splendid system. His grievance was that personal safety should not be considered at the expense of personal liberty, and no considerations of safety should outweigh the liberty of individuals. The liberty of individuals had been jealously safeguarded by English law, and Mr. Lo went on to quote famous statutes wherein personal liberty was protected.

Complainant Describes Scene.

Going into the box, Mr. Lo said that on the Sunday afternoon in question he walked towards Blake Pier with the intention of catching a bus, but, missing it, retraced his steps from the Post Office corner towards the Union Building corner.

Then, without giving thought to the existence of the white lines, he cut across the junction towards the Hongkong Hotel corner, just to the left of the beacon light. He suddenly felt a tug at his arm, and turning round, he saw the constable pointing towards Jardine's corner. Witness asked him what he wanted him to do there, and the defendant caught him by the arm and shook him so hard that a parcel of newspapers he was carrying dropped to the ground. The defendant constable then said, "Police station, police station," witness understood that he was under arrest. He accompanied the Indian to the Central Police Station.

At the Police Station, Inspector Spear said that he (witness) as a member of the Bar should know better.

His Worship overruled the last remark as being immaterial. In reply to his Worship, Mr. Lo said that on being arrested he gave the Indian his name and address, and asked that he should be freed.—*(Continued on Page 8.)*

HONGKONG MERCHANT KIDNAPPED.

BETRAYAL BY UNFAITHFUL FRIEND.

TIMELY RESCUE BY TROOPS.

How a rich Hongkong merchant, named Pong Chung-fang, the proprietor and manager of the Dragon Motor Livery Service, 24, Des Voeux Road, Central, was kidnapped by bandits in Kongmoon, is told in the vernacular press.

Some time last year, a friend of Mr. Pau, with whom the latter was on intimate terms, told the motor-car merchant that certain merchants in Kongmoon wanted to purchase some cars, adding that he should not miss the opportunity of making a small fortune by going there. Not suspecting anything, Mr. Pau went to Kongmoon with his friend to talk over the matter of the purchase. Having succeeded in persuading the merchant to travel to Kongmoon, the friend lured him into the hands of bandits, and then disappeared.

For several months Mr. Pau was in the bandits' power, and passed through many hardships.

Big Ransom Demanded.

At first the bandits demanded a ransom of \$35,000, knowing that Mr. Pau was rich. But the victim's family agreed to pay only \$15,000, and so the negotiations dragged on until last month, when the brigands were raided by troops in Kongmoon under the 4th Nationalist Army stationed there.

While the bandits were making their escape, most of their captives were left behind, and Mr. Pau was one of the lucky ones, and was thus rescued.

Having gained his freedom, Mr. Pau went to Macau to search for his unfaithful friend.

It is learned, adds the vernacular press, that a few days ago the man was traced in Macau, and that Mr. Pau had him arrested. Mr. Pau will return to the Colony in the near future.

TREATY TO ABOLISH WARS.

DRAFT READ AT PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Honolulu, July 27.

At to-day's session of the Institute of Pacific Relations conference, Professor Shotwell, of Columbia University, New York, presented a draft of the proposed treaty to abolish war among nations of the Pacific.

Divergent views were expressed regarding the practicability of an American "Locarno," and during the subsequent discussion Professor Kenzo Takayanagi, the head of the Japanese delegation, declared that the clause of the proposed treaty which excepted the Monroe Doctrine was contrary to international law.

Professor C. K. Webster, (Britain), called attention to the changes in diplomatic methods since the world war, and pointed out that Pacific countries still held largely to pre-war systems of maintaining contact.

Professor Shotwell cited Germany and Poland as nations which abandoned war as a policy.

Professor Shotwell, with Professor Chamberlain, was the author of the proposed Franco-American Treaty to abolish war which was promulgated by Doctor Butler, President of Columbia University, on May 30.—*Reuter.*

THE MANILA CIGAR EXPORT TRADE.

RUINED BY CHINESE TAXATION.

Manila, July 28.

The local tobacco firms announce that they have sent a protest to Washington against the 70 per cent tax in China on Philippine cigars. They claim that it is a treaty infringement, and assert that their export business has been ruined.—*Reuter.*

HANKOW TO BEAT NANKING?

NORTH EXPECTS AN EARLY DISINTEGRATION.

SHANSI TUPAN TO BAR WAY TO PEKING.

RED THREAT TO CHEKIANG.

The breakdown in the parley between North and South is said, according to a Peking message, to have been expected. Seemingly the Fengtien die-hards looked upon the Nanking offer of a truce as one of the signs that the Nationalist Government is threatened with disintegration.

However, it is definitely claimed that an arrangement has been come to with the Tupan of Shansi, whereby he will oppose General Feng Yu-hsiang if the latter attempts a march on Peking.

The coming clash between Hankow and Nanking is awaited with much interest in view of the belief that Hankow has a chance of proving victorious. In the meantime, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is occupied on the Shantung border, where hostilities against the North have again become necessary.

That the "Reds" are not by any means subdued is indicated in a report that they are threatening to invade Chekiang province in force, and measures have to be taken to meet this new menace.

It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to questions, that the Class A Reservists in the Shanghai Defence Force, to the number of nearly 3,000, as well as about 1,000 other troops, will be recalled home in the ordinary course. No definite provision as to their re-employment in civilian occupations can be promised.

RECALL OF BRITISH RESERVISTS.

Peking, July 27.

The suspension of the peace parleys has justified the general anticipation of failure, though it is claimed that a measure of agreement was reached with Yen Hsi-shan, the Tupan of Shansi, whereby the latter will check any attempt by General Feng Yu-hsiang to advance on Peking.

The conservative Fengtien leaders are responsible for the breakdown of the parley, they suspecting that the Nanking Government was threatened with disintegration. In any case a conflict between Nanking and Hankow is inevitable, and it is by no means certain that Nanking will win.—*Reuter.*

NORTHERN OPERATIONS.

The Latest Dispositions.

Shanghai, July 27. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is still remaining in Pengu to direct operations against Shantung.

General Huang Feng, Chief Counsellor to General Feng Yu-hsiang, arrived at Pengu on the 25th to discuss plans for the coming joint campaign against Shantung with Marshal Chiang. The latest arrangements are that General Pei Chung-hsi will take command of the right wing, which will operate jointly with the troops of Gen. Chen Yi-sam, who recently revolted in Kiangsu, and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will take command of the left wing, which is attacking Shantung from Honan. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek will personally direct the central force, which operates along the Tientsin-Pukow line.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

THREAT TO CHEKIANG.

"Reds" Coming to Life.

Shanghai, July 28. The "Reds" from Kiangsu are threatening to attack Chekiang, taking the same route as was taken by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in attacking General Sun Chuan-fang.

The military situation in western Chekiang is critical. General Ho Ying-ching's troops, that recently retreated from the Shantung front, are on their way to Hangchow to reinforce the West Chekiang borders.

Feng's Prowess Doubted.

According to a Peking telegram to hand, the foreign reports that the General Feng Yu-hsiang recaptured Haichow immediately after the Nanking army's evacuation are denied. Railway and telegraph services between Peking and Haichow are reported to have been resumed.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

C.M. VESSELS SEIZED.

Five Seized by Chiang.

Shanghai, July 26. Five ships, belonging to the China Merchants Steamship Company, have been commandeered by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. They left Shanghai for Nanking on July 25.

About 800 Whampoa Military Academy cadets passed through Shanghai, on July 24, on their way from Nanking to Woosung.—*Naval Wireless.*

Yangtze Conditions.

Shanghai, July 27. There is nothing further to report. Conditions remain unchanged at the Yangtze ports.—*Naval Wireless.*

DEFENCE FORCE MATTERS.

Cost To Be Met by Economy.

London, July 27. The *Evening Standard* understands that at a private luncheon in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Winston Churchill said that the cost of sending and maintaining the Defence Force at Shanghai would not entail any additional taxation. He believed he had found a way which would enable him to meet practically the whole cost by "pure economy."

Return of Reservists.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Lamington Worthington-Evans said that approximately 2,700 Section A Reservists now in China were due to return this trooping season. Apart from these, 1,000 men would be sent back for their discharge during the current financial year.

No special provision as regards re-instatement in civil employment could be made, but he trusted that employers would do their utmost to re-engage their former employees, and offer work to those who were unemployed when called up.—*Reuter.*

RETURNING TROOPS.

Gloucesters and Durhams Passing Through.

The 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment and the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, first troops to be sent to Shanghai during the hectic days of March, Nanking army's evacuation are the troopship Karmala, bound for India. The troopship went alongside Holt's wharf to discharge and take (Continued on Page 11.)

What a Day!!

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CANTON'S WAR.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK APPOINTS EIGHT FIELD MARSHALS.

Canton, July 27.

General Fan Sheng-sang, who was recently sent up to the North River with part of his Yunnanese army, returned to Canton yesterday afternoon to report to General Li Chai-sum the completion of the North River defence.

General Fan's troops, who recently arrived from Kwangsi and have been sent up to the North river to join the anti-Red expedition, are now being concentrated in Shlukwan and vicinity.

According to military circles, instead of sending them into Hunan as was planned, General Fan's army will be assigned to the Kwangsi expedition. The reason for this is that most of the "Reds" in Kwangsi are Yunnanese troops under General Chu Pei-tai and may be won over.

Field Marshals.

The anti-Red expedition against Hunan and Kwangsi is taking form, as General Li Chai-sum, the South China military leader has been appointed by Nanking as Field-marshal of the Eighth Nationalist Expeditionary force, and is entrusted with the task of attacking the Reds from the South.

Recently Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, to facilitate the direction of the Nationalist expeditionary forces in different parts of the country, appointed eight Field Marshals.

General Ho Ying-ching is Field Marshal of the First Expeditionary Force, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek (with Pei Chung-hai acting) commands the Second Force, General Li Chung-yan (who commands the Nationalist Kwangsi contingent) is Field Marshal of the Third Force, General Feng Yu-shiang, commands the Fourth, General Lui Hsiang (who commands a large Szechuenese army in Chenai) is Field-marshal of the Fifth Force, General Lui Cheng-hum (commands Szechuen in Chungking vicinity) is Field Marshal of the Sixth Force, General Chau Shi-cheng, (commands the armies in Kweichow province, who now threatens to attack Hunan from the west) commands the Seventh force, and General Li Chai-sum, who commands the Liangkwan armies, is therefore the Field Marshal of the Eighth Force.

It is understood however that the precedence of these Field Marshals is not arranged according to strength or reputation but by territories.

COTTON PURCHASE.

SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT.

Cairo, July 27.

Protracted efforts of the Soviets to negotiate for the purchase of Egyptian cotton is coming to fruition. The Egyptian Government has decided to sell a half million cantars to a Russian syndicate, which has been requested to send representatives to conclude the deal.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET CONFISCATION.

RUSSO-ASIATIC COMPANY'S LOSS.

London, July 27.

A loss of £7,500,000, due to the Soviet's confiscation of the Company property, was mentioned in the Chancery Division, when Mr. Justice Eve confirmed the petition of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., for a reduction of capital from £12,000,000 to £4,500,000.—*Reuter.*

NEWSPAPER MERGER.

£3,000,000 BRITISH COMPANY REGISTERED.

London, July 12.

A new company, with authorized capital of over £3,000,000 has been registered for the purpose of purchasing various newspapers, including the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Sunday News*, also to hold controlling interests in *Edinburgh Evening News*, the *Yorkshire Evening News* and the *Doncaster Gazette*.

The Chairman of the new company is the Marquess of Reading, and the other directors are:—Sir David Yule, Sir Thomas Catto, Major-General Sir Robert Hutchison and Sir Charles Barrie.

The control of the company will be in the hands of the Marquess of Reading, Sir David Yule and Sir Thomas Catto.

The capital will be divided into 800,000 preference shares of £1 each carrying interest at 7 per cent., 700,000 second preference shares of £1, carrying interest at 8 per cent., 1,400,000 ordinary £1 shares and 3,000,000 deferred shares of 1s. each.

OBITUARY.

INVENTOR OF CAMOUFLAGE IN WAR.

London, July 27.

The death is reported of Mr. Solomon Joseph Solomon, who initiated camouflage in the British Army.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Solomon Joseph Solomon was born in London in September 1860. He studied art at Heatherly's, the R. A. schools, Munich Academy, and the Beaux Arts, Paris. He worked in Italy, Spain and Morocco. At the beginning of the war he drew attention to the need for camouflage in modern warfare, and initiated it in the British army. He became a Lieutenant of the Royal Engineers, and introduced the fishing net, the base of our effective camouflage during the war. He painted a number of famous pictures and was also an author, having written on the subject of "Strategic Camouflage" in 1920, and on the subject of "Practice of Painting."

STRIKE AVERTED.

NEW YORK MAYOR'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

New York, July 27.

An eleventh-hour settlement has averted the threatened strike of subway motormen and trainmen, who demanded recognition of their Union and a twenty per cent increase of wages. All arrangements had been perfected for alternate transport systems tomorrow, when the Mayor called a conference of trade unionists, after which it was announced that the strike had been called off.—*Reuter's American Service.*

The Trade Unionists yielded to the Mayor's plan not to disturb transport arrangements before the city had completed the construction and operation of the projected independent underground system.—*Reuter's American Service.*

AVIATION.

FRANCE STILL HOLDS ALTITUDE RECORD.

Washington, July 27.

The official examination of Lieutenant Champion's barograph reveals that the altitude reached did not exceed 39,000 feet thus the world's record, namely 40,820 feet, held by a Frenchman is still intact.—*Reuter's American Service.*

NICARAGUA.

AMERICA'S MILITARY ACTION CRITICISED.

Buenos Aires, July 27.

The Senate, after a speech wherein the military action of the United States in Nicaragua was severely criticised, passed a motion in favour of interpellating the government regarding Argentina's attitude on the subject.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Another Clash.

Managua, July 27.

A United States Marine and several Nicaraguan Constabulary were wounded when the combined forces engaged in a fresh skirmish with Sandino's troops twenty miles from Ocotal.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MURDER CAMPAIGN.

MAJOR-GEN. PERKHUROV SENTENCED.

Riga, July 27.

Major-General Perkhurov who, in 1918 headed the anti-revolutionary organisation "Union for the Defence of the Fatherland and Liberty" in Yaroslavl province and later fought under Koltchak till 1920, has been sentenced to death.—*Reuter.*

OIL PRODUCTION.

SEMINOLE OPERATORS' DECISION.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, July 27.

Operators in the Seminole oil-field have reached an agreement to curtail output and have consented to consider a plan for production on a pro rata basis.—*Reuter's American Service.*

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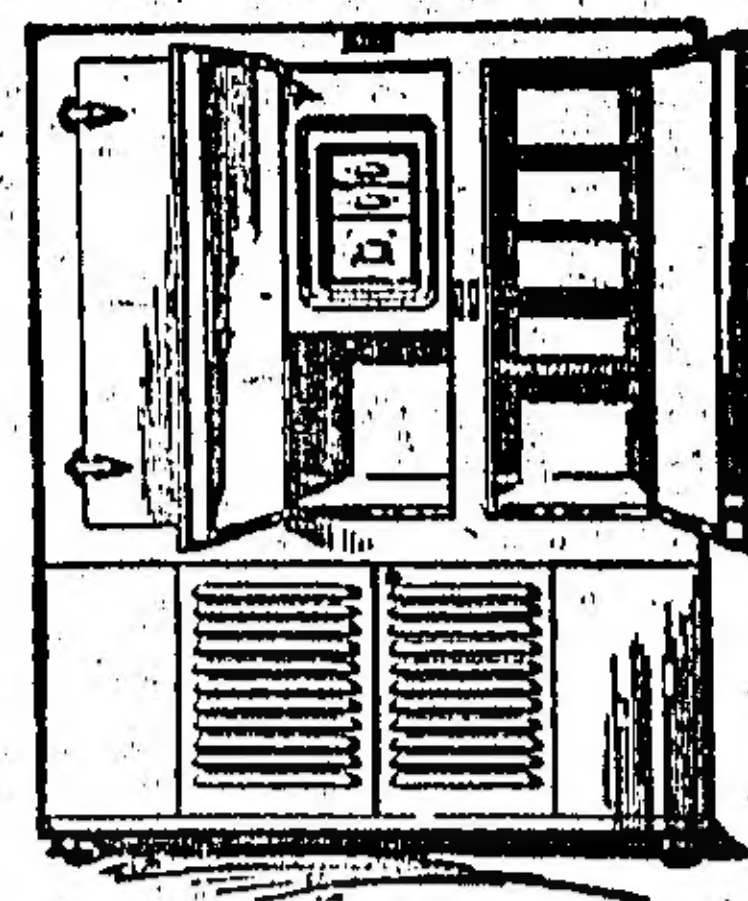
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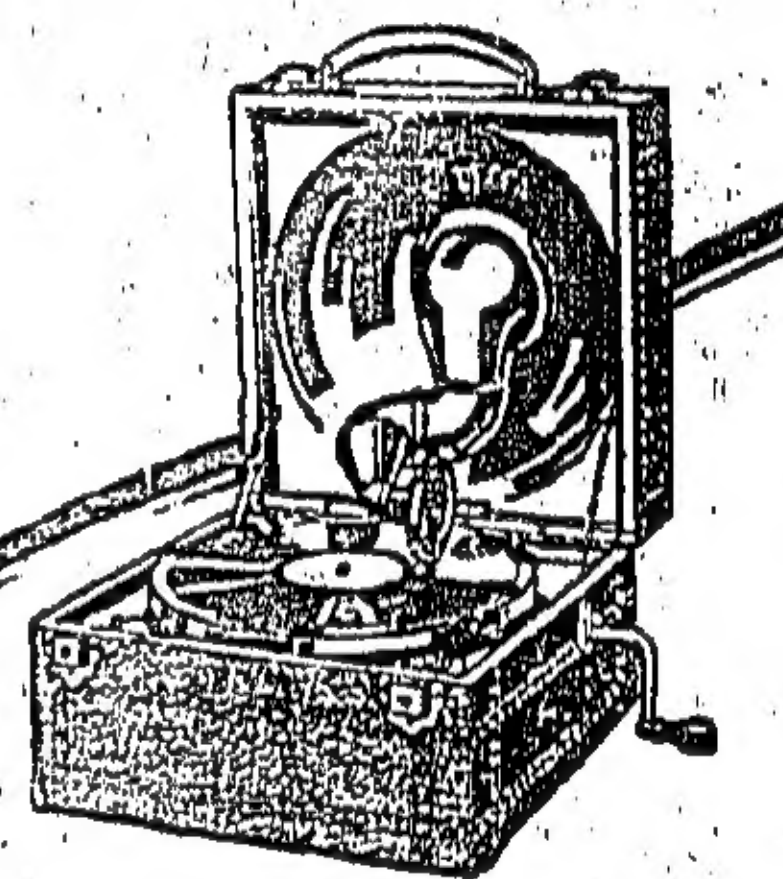
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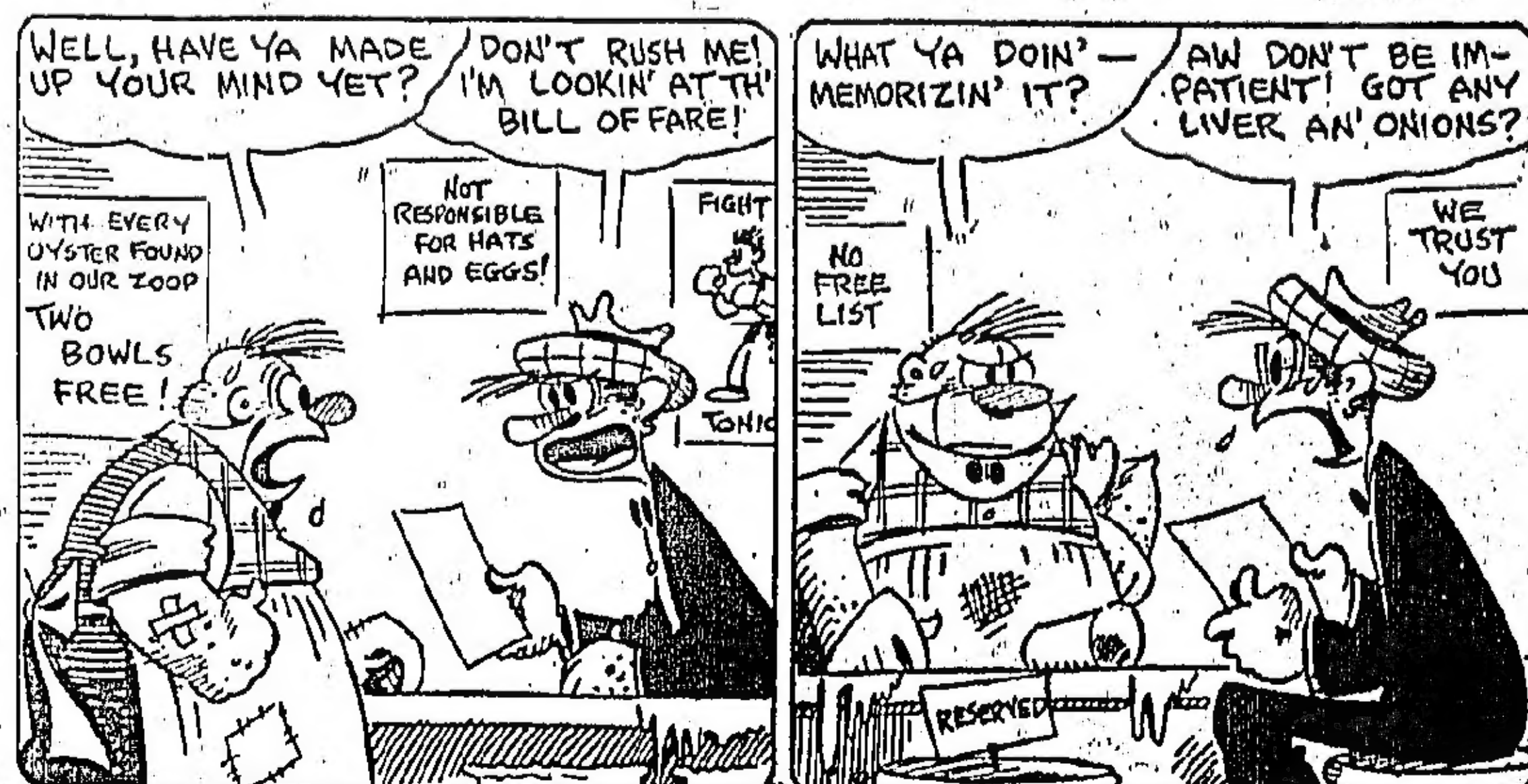
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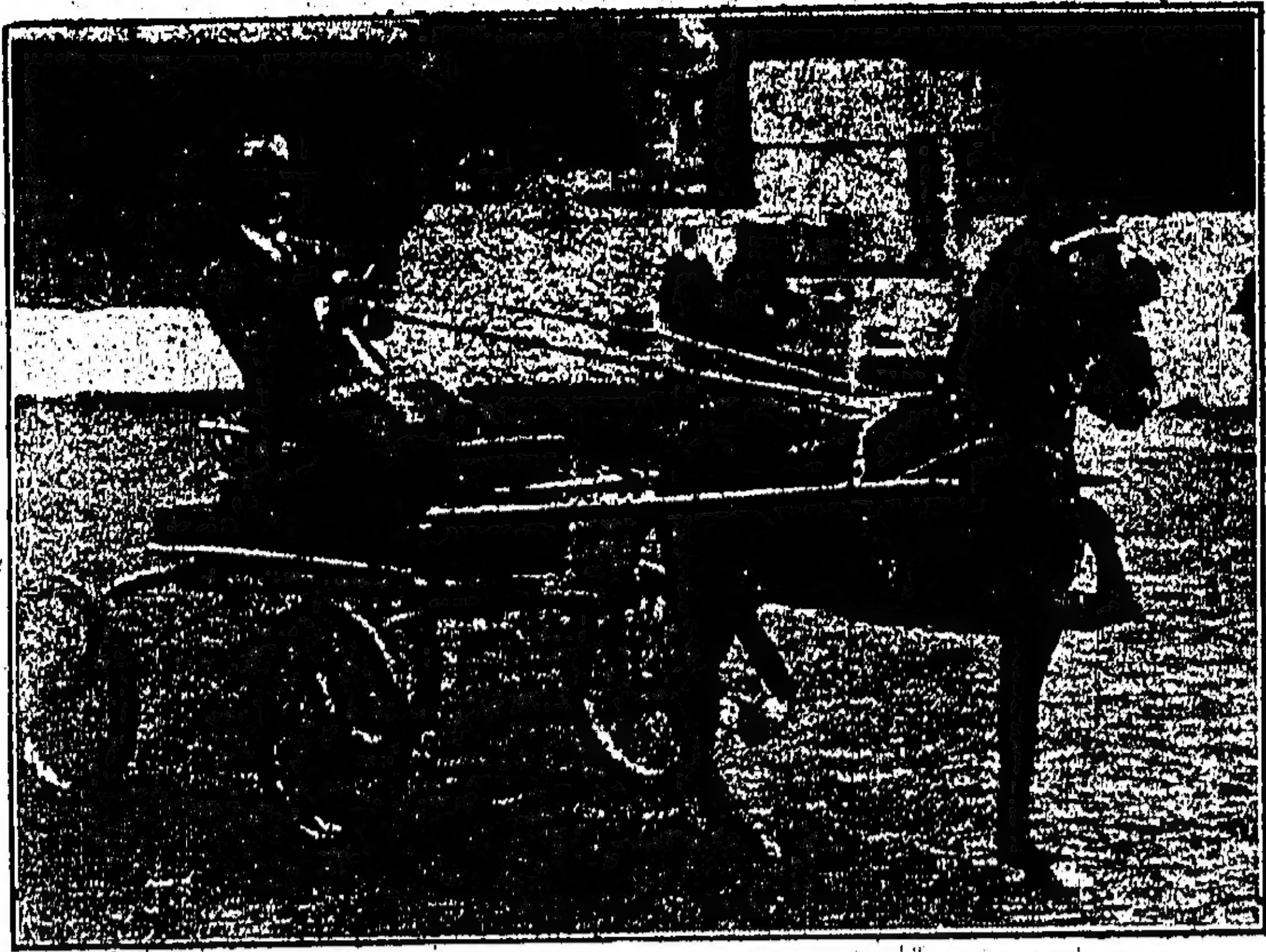


A Nice Guy



By Small





RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW.—A prize-winning pony at the Richmond Horse Show, Mr. William S. Miller's brown gelding Billet Doux, first in the class for single harness ponies not exceeding 13.2 hands. (Times copyright).



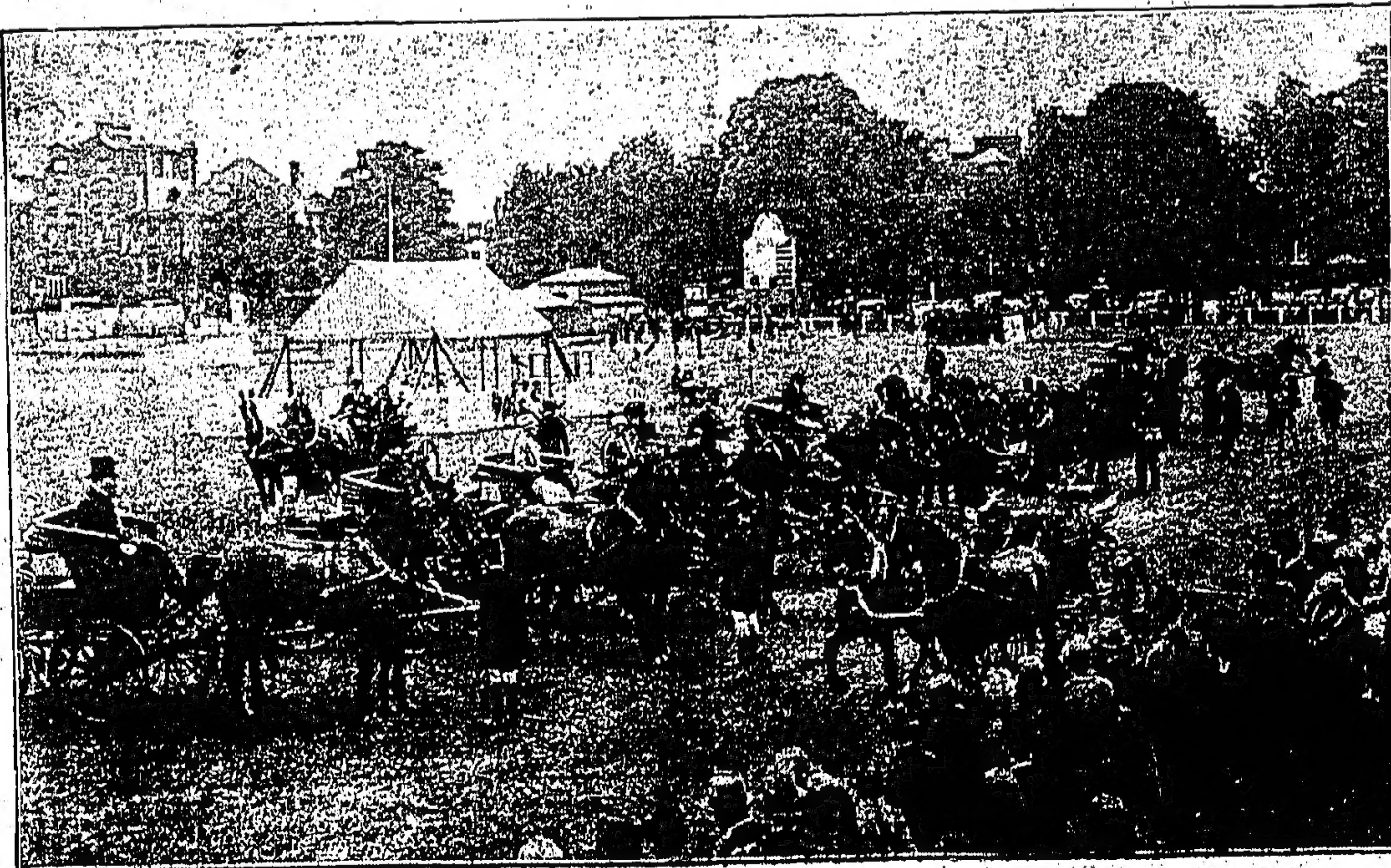
HAWAII FLIGHT.—Carrying the colours of Oakland, California, Ernie Smith (left) Pacific Air Transport mail pilot and Captain C. H. Carter, navigator, made ready to hop off at San Francisco with their destination Honolulu. Carter, however, was unable to go, and Smith took another companion, named Bronte.



BRITISH FLIGHT TO THE EAST.—Flight Lt. Carr (left) and Gillman, photographed on board the oil tanker Donax, after being picked up in the Persian Gulf, where they made a forced descent during the attempted non-stop flight to India. The distance flown before the mishap occurred is estimated at about 3,415 miles. (Times copyright).



"AIDA" AT COVENT GARDEN.—A scene from the performance of "Aida" at Covent Garden showing (on left) Miss Grete Stuckgold as Aida, Mr. Emil Schipper as Amonasro; centre, Mr. Aureliano Pertile as Radames; and (right) Mr. Fernando Autori as the King. (Times copyright).



RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW.—A general view of the Old Deer Park, where the Richmond Horse Show was opened. The winners of the Driving Marathon, Mr. Sidney Allen's pair of bays, are seen parading in front of the other competitors in the event. (Times copyright).



PACIFIC FLIGHT.—When Lieut. L. J. Maitland, Washington and Milwaukee flier, left the Pacific coast on a non-stop hop to Hawaii, Lieut. Albert E. Hogenberger (above) was his passenger. The two made the attempt in a tri-motored Fokker, and were the first to succeed.

Mackintosh's SUMMER SALE

SUMMER NEEDS

at

LOWER PRICES

SEE PAGE 10 FOR DETAILS

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Dos Voeux Road.



THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

LATEST STYLES. MODERATE PRICES

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, Central Tel. 1877.

The

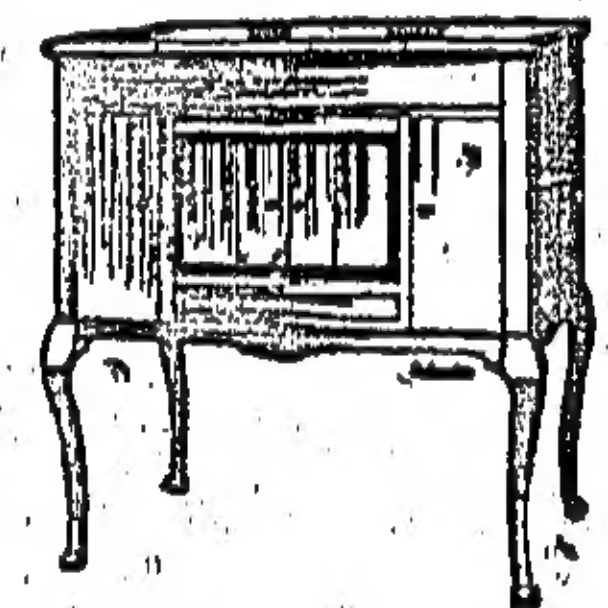
Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.

The Anderson
Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.



LOCAL PHOTOGRAPHS

ALBUM OF 40 VIEWS—\$3.00
POST CARDS 75 CENTS PER DOZEN.
BEST SELECTION IN HONGKONG.

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

WAIT FOR

THE SALE

OF

THE SEASON

COMMENCING

Tuesday, August 2nd.

It will pay you!

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in

The Hongkong Telegraph

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:—
1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 102, 216, 226.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Suitable employment for youth age 16 years, son of soldier regular army. Apply Box No. 249, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—By long established American Company young American or British as an office assistant. Reply stating experience to Box No. 248, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Cap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Furnished flat of three rooms. Only married couple need. Apply. Car to door. "Apply Box No. 245, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET.—Five roomed House No. 49, Granville Road, Kowloon, with flush system and all modern conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procuration.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4680.

TO LET.—European FLATS, 29A and 29B, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 164, Praya East.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Cannought Road, Central, Nos. 16, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 16 and 18, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.609 and 3237.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st of August, Hongkong, 28th July, 1927.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We are moving our Office Premises as and from 1st August, 1927, to Prince's Building, ground floor, Ice House Street, (next Alexandra Cafe).

CALDECK MACGREGOR AND CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong.)

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

It is hereby notified that the following persons have been appointed to hold office as from January 1st, 1927:—

LOUIE WAI SUN,
Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No Purchase contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least two of its Directors.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order,
of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1927.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Butavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

The Steamship, "NYANZA"

Captain L. M. Gordon, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port on or about Wednesday, 3rd August, 1927, at noon, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared. For further Particulars, Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & COMPANY,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 27th, 1927.

ENERVATION.

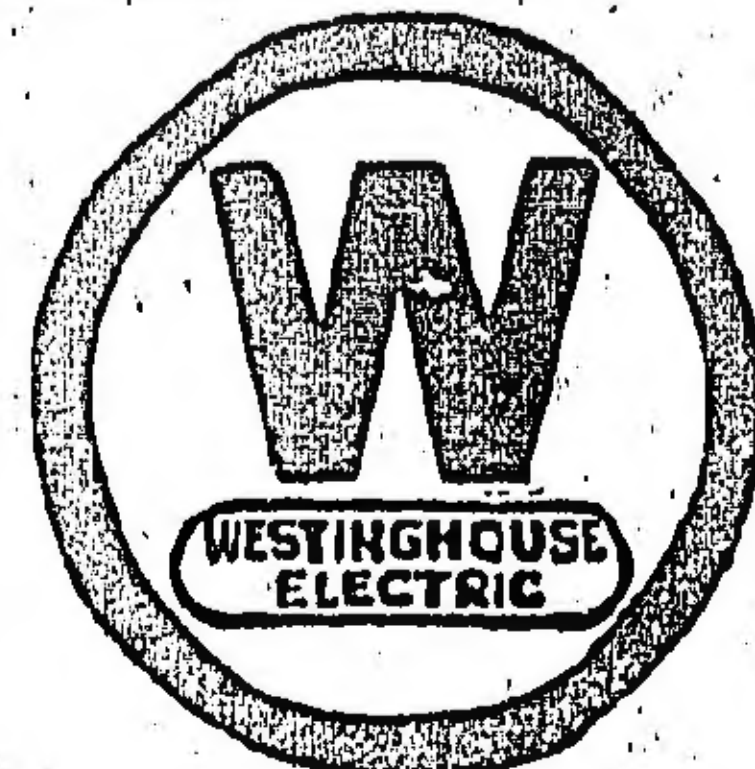
is a common symptom of these trying hot days. Loss of appetite, combined with sleeplessness, pronounced nervousness, due to the oppressive heat, bring about a condition of the blood and of the nerves that requires correction.

This is the worst time of all the year to experiment with untried and unknown remedies. A sure corrective of the conditions above described will be found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, an ideal blood alternative and nerve-tonic, based upon the prescription of a qualified and experienced medical practitioner.

To be had of all chemists, or sent direct and post free at \$1.50 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$8.00, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingsway Road Shanghai.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Columbia Portable gramophone perfect condition sacrifice very cheap. Apply Box No. 250, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.
Distributors.

Queen's Bldg. Tel. C.673.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 28th July, 1927, commencing at 2.45 p.m.

At No. 9, Queen's Gardens, (Ground Floor).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Wednesday, the 27th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the Estate of the late Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, to sell by Public Auction,

on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 4th and 5th August, 1927, commencing each day at 11 a.m. with an interval from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

At No. 5, Peak Road.

The Whole of Her Valuable Household Furniture, Blackwood Ware, Collection of Pictures, Curios, etc., etc.

comprising:—
Teak Hatstand with Bevelled Mirror, Drawing Room Suite, Chesterfield Couch and Chairs, Overmantel, Oil Paintings, Old Japanese Prints, Bronze and Brass Ware, Lacquered Cabinets, Lacquered Ware, Barometer, Ornaments, Curios, Cloisonne Ware, Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Teak Extension Dining Table, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Cabinets, Cut Glass, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Groceries, Teak Desk, Chairs, Electric Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, Filter, Teak Ice Chests, Table Clock, etc., etc.
Iron Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Doors, Teak Dressing Table Glass Top, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Washstands, etc., etc.
Very Fine Carved Blackwood Ware, Porcelain Panelled Screens, Korean Cabinet with Brass Clasp, Mother of Pearl Inlaid Curio Cabinets, Old Chinese, Hall Lanterns, etc., etc.

also
Old English Clocks by G. H. Boral and John Moore & Sons, London.
One Old Grand Father Clock.
One Safe by Milners.
One Safe by Herring Hall Marvin.

and
One Piano, Pianola by John Broadwood & Sons with lot of Music Rolls.

A Large Quantity of Maiden Hair Fern and Plants in Pots.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Monday, the 1st of August, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

Public Auction of the undermentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hongkong.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5908 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots).

to be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

on THURSDAY,

the 15th September, 1927, at 3 o'clock p.m.

in Four Lots

by

Messrs. **LAMMERT BROS.,**
Auctioneers.

At their Sales Room, 8, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. **HASTINGS, DENNIS AND BOWLEY,**

Vendor's Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,

or to
Messrs. **LAMMERT BROS.,**
The Auctioneers,
No. 8, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1927.

Theatre Royal

A. Strok presents

BENNO MOISEWITZ

THE WORLD RENOWNED PIANIST

Saturday, August 6th.

VARIED PROGRAMME

Monday, August 8th.

CHOPIN RECITAL

Each night at 9.15 p.m.

Booking now open at Moutrie's.

Prices \$4, \$3, & \$2.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.
If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

R. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

G. R.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 6th May, 1927, IU PO LUN, an employee of the KIEN TSIANG HAN firm of 125 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said Firm by Fraud.



IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a warrant has been issued for arrest of IU PO LUN and a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Reward to be valid for 8 months from July 1st, 1927.

Description. Iu Po Lun aged 31 years, 5 ft. 4 in. in height, very stout, short-sighted wearing glasses, speaks good English dressed in European clothing, Hongkong Born parents natives of Pua U District.

(Sd.) E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D. Circular No. 2.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.



FOR SANITARY, FITTINGS AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS
Inspect our Stocks.

Estimates Free for Sanitary Engineering and Building Materials

GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central, Tel. C. 5503.

LEO PODOLSKY

and
MME. VERA MIROVA

The famous premiere danseuse will give one concert only

on

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th

at 9.30 p.m.

The Queen's Theatre.

"Poet at the Piano."
"One of the few and rare personalities in Music."
"He has an expressive lyricism which charms the ear, and which depends upon subtlety of rhythm, touch and tempo to make his music agreeable to the fancy and to the judgment at once."

"Podolsky's talents are worthy of exploitation in the artistic holy of holies. After hearing him play the Bach-Liszt 'Wailing, Crying, Moaning, Sighing' and the little heard 'Davidsbueandler Taenz' it was easy to foresee that his career in the United States is assured."

The above excerpts from the leading papers of Chicago when Podolsky recently performed there at the Studebaker Theatre speak for themselves.

Booking Now Open at Moutrie's

Prices: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

From	Per	Date
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Hakusan Maru	July 29.
Europe via Negapatam, letters only	Oldenberg	July 30.
London 30th June		
Europe via Negapatam papers only	Kum Sang	July 31.
London, 30th June	Pros. Madison	July 31.
Manila		
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Polk	August 1.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Pierce	August 1.
Manila	Empress of Canada	August 1.
Shanghai	Kashgar	August 5.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pros. Jackson	August 7.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Russia	August 3.
Manila	Empress of Russia	August 22.

For	Per	Date
Samahai and Wuch Wuchow	Kweng Ying	Thurs, July 28, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Glenamoy	Thurs, July 28, 5 p.m.
Haiphong	Song Bo	Thurs, July 28, 5 p.m.
Manila	Helanus	Thurs, July 28, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Fri, July 29, noon
Straits and Calcutta	Lai Sang	Fri, July 29, noon
	Letters	1 p.m.

Manila, Sundakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Per	Date
	Arafura	Fri, July 29, noon
	Registration	1.45 p.m.
	Letters	2.30 p.m.
	(Due Thursday Island Aug. 13th.)	

Manila and Parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Per	Date
	Vogtland	Fri, July 29, 3.30 p.m.
	Pembrokehire	Fri, July 29, 4.30 p.m.
	Hakusan Maru	Sat, July 30, 5 p.m.
	Kowloon P. O.	Registration 1.45 a.m.
	Letters	2.30 a.m.
	G. P. O.	Registration 1.45 a.m.
	Letters	2.30 a.m.
	(Due Marseilles 29th August.)	

	Registration 1.15 a.m.
	Letters 2.30 noon
	(Due San Francisco 25th August.)
Manila	Pres. Polk..... Mon., August 1, noon
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Menado Maru
	Tues., August 2, 8.30 a.m.

Saloon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Tues., Aug
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Manila	Per	Date
	Emp. of Canada	Wed, Aug. 3, Registration 1.45 a.m.
		Letters 2.30 a.m.
		(Due Vancouver, B.C. 21st August.)
	Yuen Sang	Wed, Aug. 3, 10 a.m.
	Hinsang	Fri, Aug. 5, 1.30 p.m.
	Kashgar	Sat, Aug. 6, K. P. O.
		Registration 5th 4.30 p.m.
		Registration 6th 9 a.m.
		Letters 10 a.m.
		G. P. O.
		Registration 5th 5 p.m.
		Registration 6th 9.45 p.m.
		Letters 10.30 a.m.
		(Due Marseilles, 4th September.)

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

WATER LEVELS.

REPORT FROM BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORK OF KWANGTUNG. WATER-LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET.

Place of Observation.	Highest W.L. on record	Lowest W.L. on record	W.L. W. L. 26/7	W. L. 27/7
West River at Shihching	+41.0	0'	+18.1*	rising
North River at Tsingyuen	+28.7	0'	+9.5	+11.1
North River at Samshui	+27.3	-5'	+12.6	+13.6
East River at Sheklung	+16.2	-3'	+6.0	+8.5

WELDING



OXYGEN ACETYLENE NITROGEN

Everything for the Welder and Cutter

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.

20, Des Voeux Road.

M. J. E. GUILLOT, Manager.

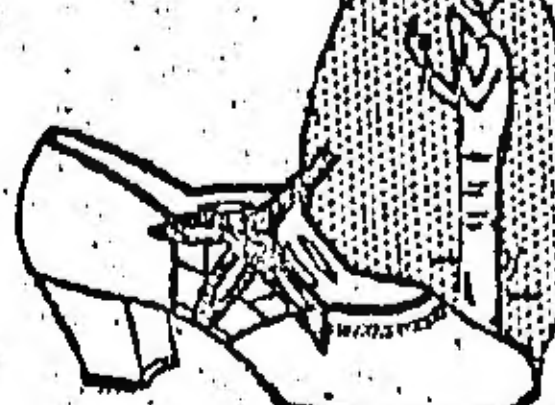
Established 1912.

THE ROYAL

SHOE STORE.

Ladies' Dancing and Walking Shoes.

also Lizard Skin Shoes



MADE TO ORDER. Export Fit and Good Workmanship.

No. 1, D'Aguiar Street. Opposite Yee Sang Fat Co. Telephone Central 3237.

Sincere's SALE

NOW
IN FULL SWING
Huge Lots of Bargains
Cleared Everyday.
EARLY SELECTION
ADVISED



A PROTECTIVE COATING

Arrests Rust—Prevents Decay.

PROTECTS,
PRESERVES,
PROLONGS

the Life of Metal, Wood, Composition or Rubberoid Surfaces.

Used for bridges, tanks, telephone poles, fences, fire-escapes and structural iron of every description.

It will STOP LEAKS in any kind of roof.

Manufactured by

THE KLEIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Represented by

Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co.,
Import Department.

For Better Compression
SPEEDY MOTOR OIL

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA
Cheapest and Best

From all leading Compradores.
PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

THE GAMBLERS OF 4,000 B.C.

EARLIEST KNOWN GAME OF CHANCE.

At the British Museum recently there was exhibited the apparatus of the earliest known game of chance.

It is part of what is regarded by antiquaries as one of the most remarkable collections of trophies of ancient ages brought to London during the present century—finds made by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley during his excavations this year at Ur of the Chaldees, 140 miles south-east of Babylon, the birthplace in Mesopotamia of Abraham.

It is only since the fruits of the expedition arrived in England that one of the items has been revealed as a gamblers' game at least 6,000 years old. When the mud of many centuries was scraped from a number of articles they were found to be a gaming board and the playing pieces, and the notes made at the time of their discovery in the cemetery of Ur suggest that they were placed in the graves to denote the last resting-places of recognised gamblers of about 4,000 B.C.

It is, of course, impossible to reconstruct the game as it was played by the ancients, but the board, a double-sided one for different kinds of play, indicates that they staked on even chances in a form of play approximating to *jeu de dé* on the modern roulette table.

Alternate and "inter-fitting" triangles were used for the "chances," the colours to be backed being mother of pearl and a pure red made from a paste.

The other face of the gaming board was used for a game of forward and backward movements, regulated by the throw of variously marked counters or primitive dice. It was an intricate form of present-day Halma, and the players apparently betted on their luck in being able first to thread a way through complicated diagrams to the finishing point. The gaming board is encrusted with shell plaques inlaid with lapis lazuli and red stones.

In the graves of the gamblers who lived 6,000 centuries ago, the gaming pieces were found formed in semi-circles at their heads and feet. These counters show that 5 and 7 were the lucky numbers of their day.

ABATEMENT OF SMOKE NUISANCE.

NEW POWERS AND PENALTIES.

London, July 1. To-day there comes into force in England and Wales, the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, which carries the existing law against smoke nuisances a step further.

The chimneys of private dwelling-houses remain outside the scope of the new Act, but the powers of the Minister of Health with regard to industrial chimneys are greatly enlarged. Especially, the distinction made in the Public Health Act, 1875, between "black smoke" and "other effluvia" sent forth in such quantity "as to be a nuisance" is abolished. The latter kind will be equally liable to the very substantially increased penalties provided by the Act, notwithstanding that the smoke is not black smoke.

Also, the expression "smoke" will now include soot, ash, grit, and gritty particles.

The Act also confers wide powers on local authorities to make by-laws regulating the emission of smoke of such colour, density, or content as may be prescribed as well as requiring the provision in new buildings, other than dwelling-houses, of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent or reduce the emission of smoke.

THE UNINVITED GUEST.

LONDON HOSTESSES TO TAKE ACTION.

Mayfair hostesses are discussing measures to stop the "uninvited guest" abuse.

In the near future definite traps will be laid for the great army of "uninviteds" at some of the biggest parties and receptions, and what form these will take is at present the topic of discussion among some of the leading hostesses.

Although many hostesses have followed the lead of the Duchess of Sutherland, who fired the first shot by asking all guests to bring their invitation cards, it is generally felt only the firmest action will end the nuisance.

More careful scrutiny has been kept since the Press drew attention to the matter, and the result has been to show that the practice is far more widespread than had been believed.

Hotels Invaded.

In the last few weeks so many of these "gate crushers," as they are known in America, have turned up at private house parties that rooms and passages have been congested and the organisation all but ruined. At hotel receptions, however, they have burst in in even greater numbers.

"The practice, has been," a hostess told a *Daily Mail* reporter, "for the uninvited guest, when challenged, to say that he was brought by Mr. So-and-so—always a Mr. So-and-so who has been noticed leaving. Mr. So-and-so being out of reach, one is forced to believe the uninvited guest rather than run the risk of offending Mr. So-and-so."

Whether an example will be made in the courts of these "gate crushers" is not known. In the view of a well-known barrister, it would be easy to proceed against them.

"One youth of means was once bound over for 'loitering with intent' after he had been found at a party to which he had not been invited," he said. "If it could be proved that such people had consumed food they could undoubtedly be proceeded against for 'larceny by trick.'"

A HORSE KILLED AT OLYMPIA.

MANY WOMEN LEAVE AS PROTEST.

While jumping in a contest at the International Horse Show at Olympia, Kensington, W., last month, Marcus, a chestnut gelding, ridden by Capt. H. G. de Burgh, of the 3rd Field Brigade, Royal Artillery Equitation School, Wexham, broke foreleg.

The horse was seen limping badly after the third hurdle. Capt. de Burgh dismounted. Lord Lansdale ran for the motor-ambulance, which was brought in. Marcus refused to move any further than the edge of the board leading into the wagon. Attempts by Lord Lansdale and officers and judges to coax the animal into the box lasted for about 10 minutes, but were in vain.

A large number of women, seeing the horse in agony, rose and left Olympia. Some of them, according to one report, fainted. Several men in the crowd began to shout, "Shoot him! It's much quicker. We don't mind."

Finally, Lord Lansdale, in an attempt to restore order, shouted out, "We are doing our best. I wish you would mind your own business."

Another man shouted, "Strap up the leg!" and this was tried. Attendees after about 10 minutes coaxing got the animal outside the arena.

As hundreds of women were leaving the hall a representative of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals put an end to the horse's life with a humane killing implement.

ALL WHITEHALL EXCITED.

MINISTER'S PAPERS STUCK IN A LIFT.

London, July 1.

Little did M.P.s listening to the Finance Bill debate in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon know that an exciting scene was taking place in a Government department in Whitehall, where a Cabinet Minister's messenger was imprisoned in a lift.

An urgent telephone message had come from the Minister for documents in connexion with the clause under discussion. In the traditional red box they were handed to a messenger, who chose to descend from the second floor by lift.

It was an electric lift worked by the passenger, who has to push a button. Between the first and second floors the lift stopped and was immovable.

The distressing fact was made known to the Minister's secretary, who grew worried when he remembered that there were no more copies of the documents.

Engineers were sent for and an official fetched a large roll of string with which he proposed to fish for the documents. Meanwhile a regretful message was telephoned to the House of Commons that the documents were "delayed." Shortly afterwards an electrician corrected the fault in the lift and the documents reached the Minister about 30 minutes late, in time, however, for his use.

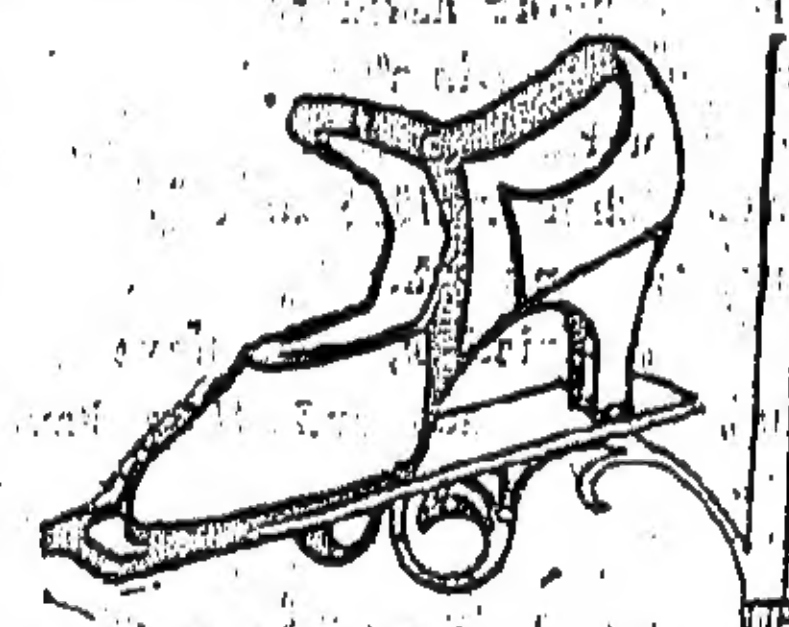
WOMAN IN THE WRONG LINER.

SHOCK CAUSES HER TO LOSE MEMORY.

London, July 1.

An officer walking the deck at 2 o'clock in the morning after the main gangway had been drawn but before the ship sailed discovered a woman on the s.s. Berengaria, aged about 25, sitting alone in the verandah lounge. When he suggested that she should go to her stateroom as it was late, she replied that she did not know her stateroom, and that she did not know how she got on board. Police were summoned and took her off just before the ship sailed.

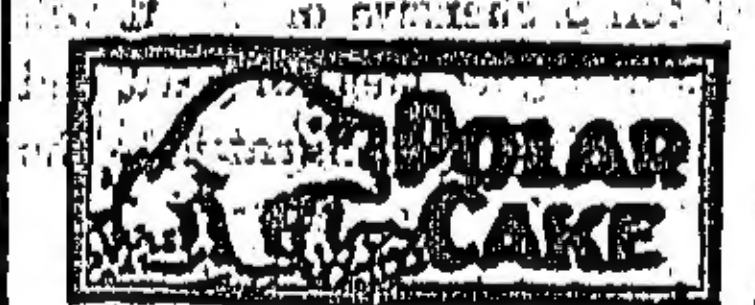
The Berengaria's doctor suggests that the woman intended to sail in the Carinthia and that the shock of seeing the word Berengaria about the ship caused her to lose her memory.



T. NAKAO

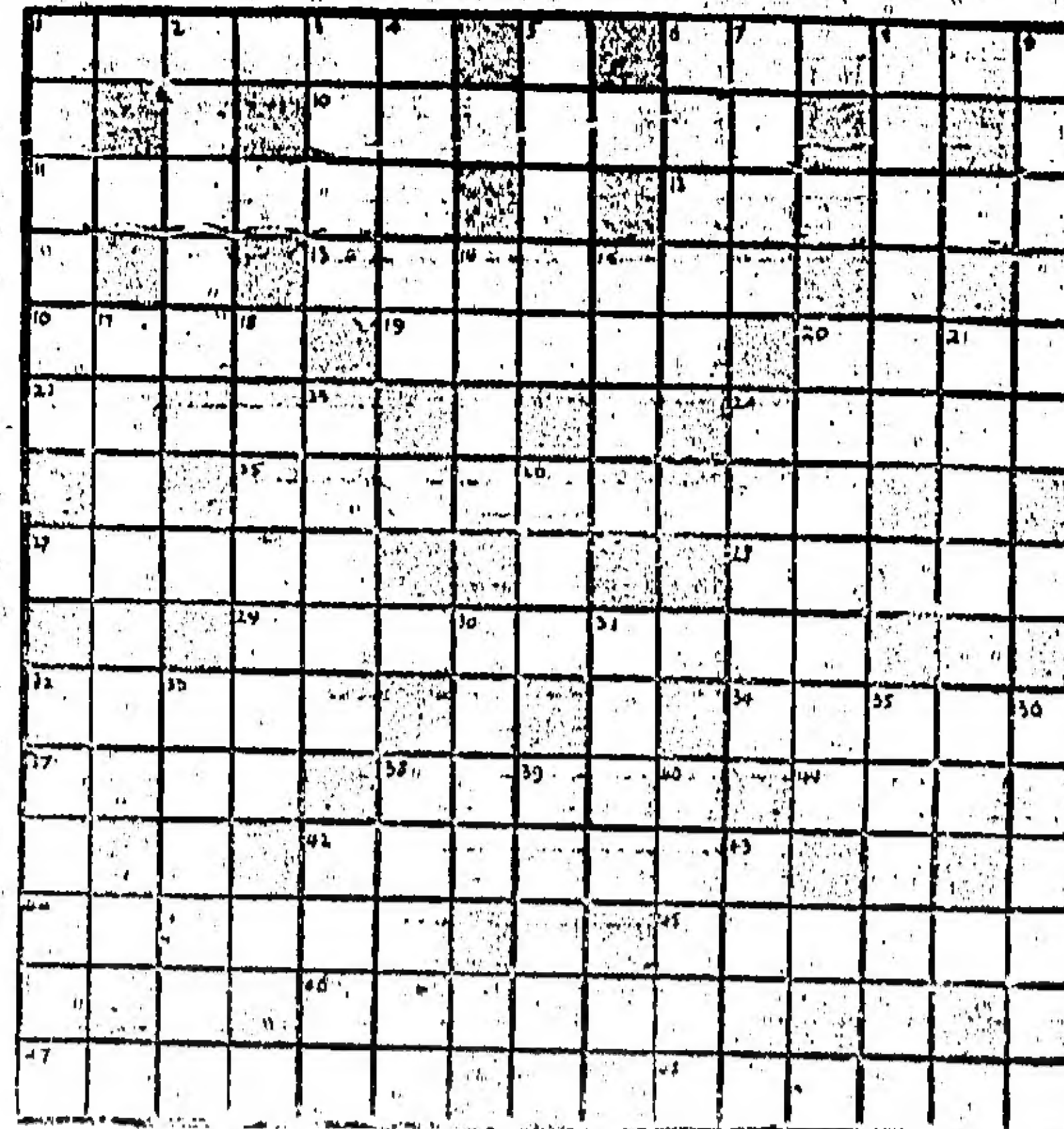
Japanese Shoe Expert.
TORTOISE SHELL BOXES
AND CASES A SPECIALITY

Hongkong Hotel Building,
Queen's Road Central.



IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

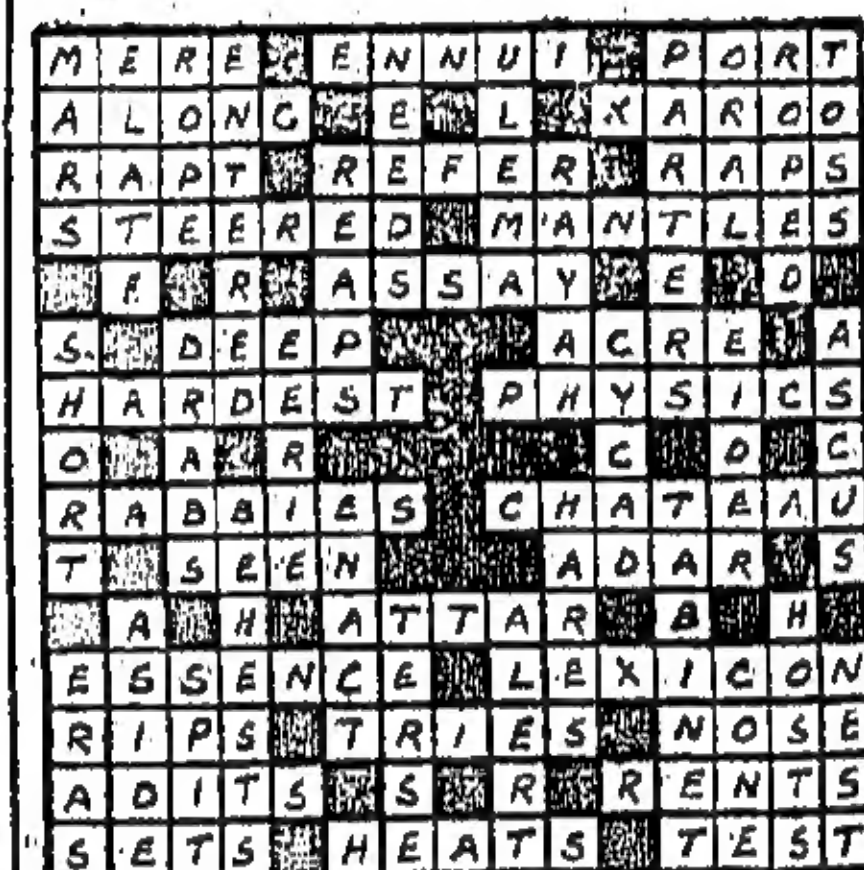
- 1 Strips of leather.
- 6 Short poem.
- 10 Phantom.
- 11 Called.
- 12 An Autumnal colour.
- 13 Those who loose.
- 16 Is in debt.
- 19 Run away.
- 22 Long handled dish.
- 24 Prophets.
- 25 Ground-nuts.
- 27 Snake.
- 28 Paragraphs.
- 29 Apparently right.
- 32 Gives up.
- 34 Run.
- 37 Jewish month.
- 38 Passages.
- 41 Fatty substance.
- 42 Names of certain fishes.
- 44 Hawk.
- 45 Young eagle.
- 46 Unlawful.
- 47 Mexican stew.
- 48 Pertaining to the Kolts.

Down.

- 1 Place of instruction.
- 2 Lifted up.
- 3 Kind of fruit.
- 5 Boundaries.
- 6 Clamour.
- 7 Worthless.
- 8 Burden.
- 9 Take shelter.
- 10 Rights.
- 14 That on which one rests.
- 15 Chief God of Northern mythology.

- 17 Toddled.
- 18 Part of a rail-road.
- 20 Rankless.
- 21 Hermit.
- 23 Nobles.
- 24 Pole with foot rest.
- 26 Possession.
- 30 Unravel.
- 31 Compound proposition.
- 32 Legal actions.
- 33 More obscure.
- 35 Place of exit.
- 36 Stational.
- 38 Part of a church.
- 39 Lost time in inaction.
- 40 One who "tells tales."
- 42 To fall in drops.
- 43 Act of selling.

Yesterday's Puzzle.



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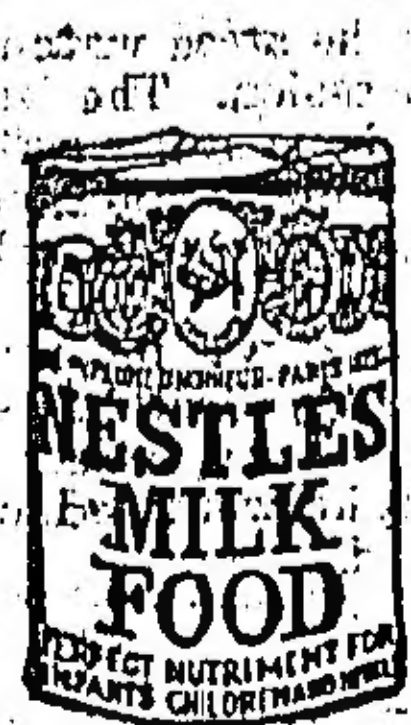
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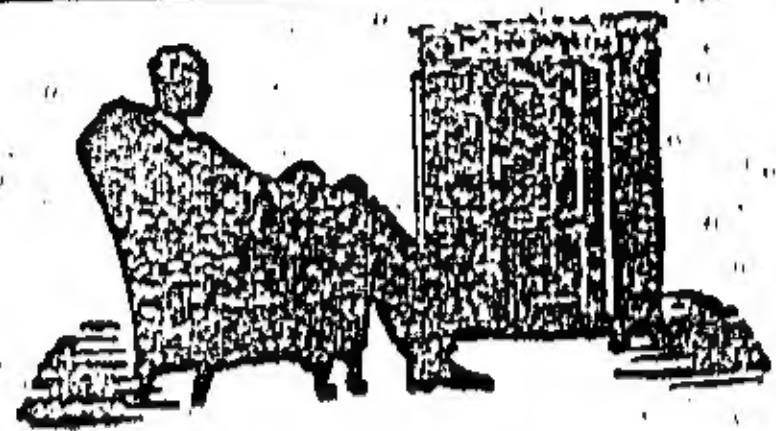
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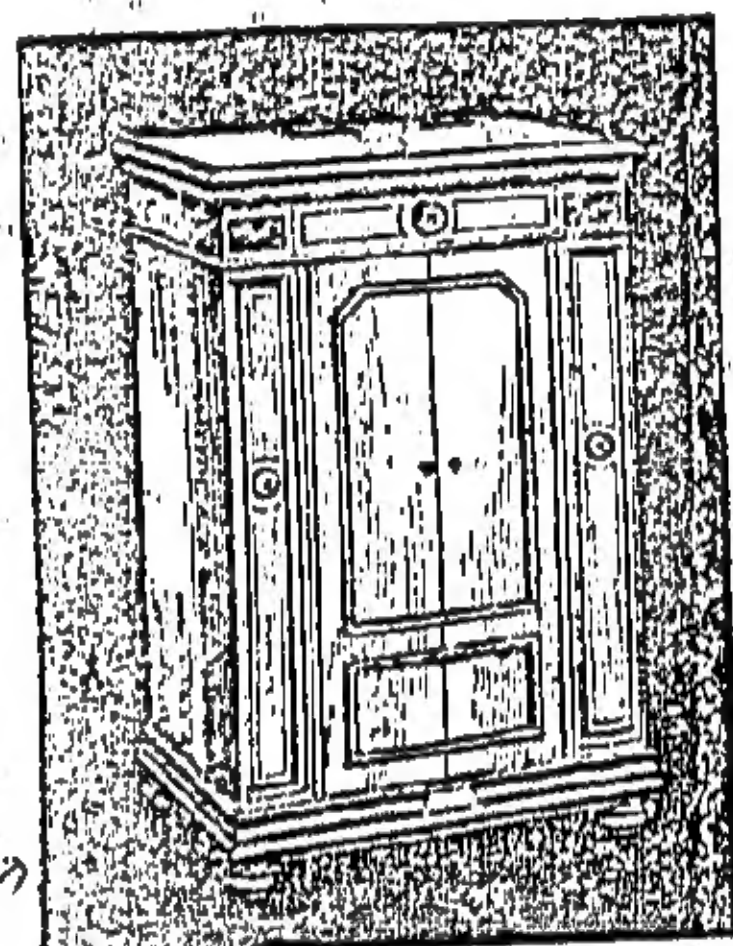
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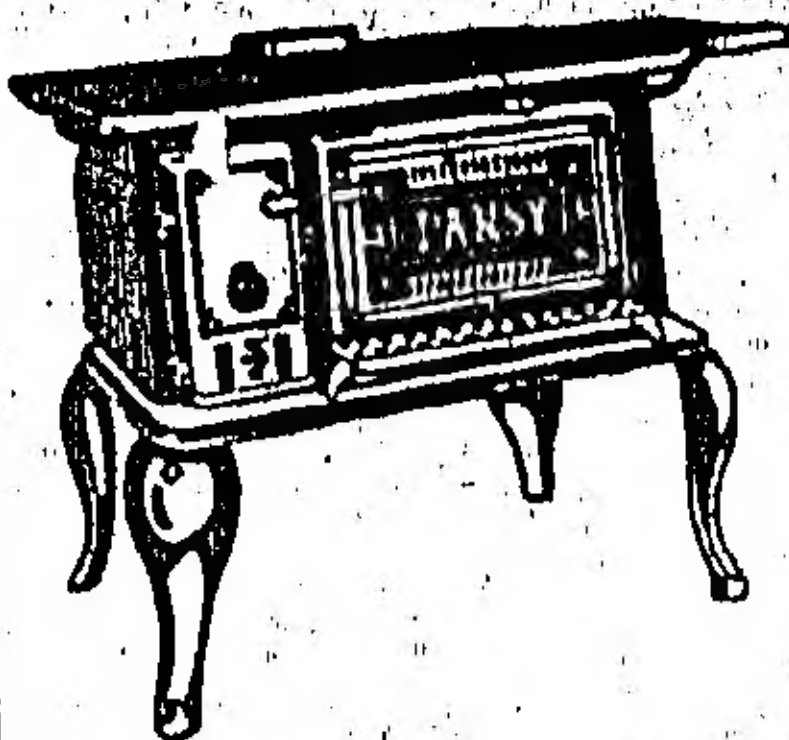
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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1927.

ORGANISING CHARITY.

There will be general approval of the decision to form a General Charities Organisation for the Colony in order to co-ordinate the relief work of the various local societies, for such an organisation has long been wanted. As the Colonial Secretary's well put it to the Finance Committee (in asking for \$300 as a Government contribution), "there is pressing need for some such machinery for enquiring into the circumstances of persons who apply for relief and furnishing information regarding such applicants to societies interested. The new organisation should do much to ensure that charity be dispensed only in worthy cases." We all have had experience of being asked for help and, without being in a position to know the worthiness of the applicant, have either yielded to charitable impulse and then have doubted our wisdom, or have refused assistance and then have questioned our charity. The average private person cannot wisely dispense charity because he or she is liable to be "fooled." With a general organisation, having a Secretary and paid clerical assistance, the problem of giving is solved. The Government is going to give \$500 per annum towards the cost of this organisation, and we presume that the various local societies are going to co-operate and make the scheme a really comprehensive one. It will constitute a good step forward, and we should like to congratulate the sponsors of the movement—a scheme which we have often advocated.

And we would like once more to suggest that there should be a serious attempt to centralise charitable contributions—just as now we are aiming to centralise and organise charitable disbursements. Each society conducts its own little and specialised appeal and the year goes round to the almost unending accompaniment of small contributions here and small contributions there. We have before put forward the idea that on one day of the year there should be one grand drive, or round up, or fete, or whatever would be productive of money, jointly run by all the charitable associations, and that from out of this pooled effort there should come enough money to distribute funds to all—say, on some proportionate basis to be agreed upon by the societies taking part. Let us have an annual Charity Day with sub-

scription lists, functions and "dos" of all sorts—a day specially set apart for the exercise on a magnanimous scale of that sweetest of all virtues. Men and women would, we feel sure, gladly give generously (more generously in bulk than they do now in dribbles) in order to make a monetary success of such a scheme because they would know that this was an annual contribution which would suffice to meet all (excepting extraordinary) demands. Most of us do not give enough to charitable objects—the proportion of giving to earnings is often very small indeed and, alas, in many cases, non-existent. But a rousing call to charity, a "boost" so to speak, would loosen us all quite a bit, just as did "Our Days" and flag days here during the war. If we are going to organise our distribution of charitable funds, why cannot we organise the collection of them, too.

West River Pirates.

The recent attack by pirates on the Norwegian steamer Solviken, resulting in the looting of a large amount in bullion, and the death of the master of that vessel, Captain Jentoft, drew attention to the fact that the profession of piracy in these waters is still as flourishing as ever it has been. Now come reports of two disasters on the West River directly attributable to the activities of pirates. There are frequent attacks by these sea robbers—who when confined to dry land turn as readily into bandits—on all manner of craft plying on the rivers and along the coast of Kwangtung, but it required the addition of the typhoon weather of Monday to add to the effect of their operations, and cause two disasters, in one of which over 160 lives are estimated to have been lost. This was the first case, so far as we can remember, in which the desperadoes have mined a vessel, and this fiendish action probably had an effect that they did not anticipate, their intention merely being the disabling of the boat so that they could loot it at their leisure. However, it points to the way these evil-doers flourish whenever civil commotion in China distracts the attention of the authorities who would otherwise, presumably, be engaged in the suppression of such lawlessness. Not that past experience suggests, were the powers that be able to pay unhampered attention to the piracy question, that they would be able to suppress the evil entirely. We have seen too much of the lip warfare against brigands, and too little action. The alleged "clean-up" at Busuay some time ago was proved to have been merely a blind for an operation against a minor commander who was persona non grata with Canton. The subsequent raid by a British naval party was therefore entirely justified, as we pointed out at the time, and Chinese protests soon evaporated when the protestants found they had no basis to go upon. Yet the continuance of this lawlessness in our neighbourhood, especially in the West River region, reflects the utter inadequacy measures that the Canton authorities have adopted for its suppression; mostly spasmodic efforts, so half-hearted as to be worthless as a repressive factor. It speaks of incompetency to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants and their very lives. There is a well-worn saying that a people get the government they deserve, but it certainly cannot be said that the West River population has deserved the government it has got.

MYSTERY OF MAN'S
DISAPPEARANCE.

A STORY FROM SHAMSHUIPO.

The wife of a Chinese merchant, living in Shumshuiipo, has reported that her husband has mysteriously disappeared, states the vernacular press. The merchant, aged 40, having made his fortune in the United States, returned to the Colony sometime ago with his wife and daughter. Both husband and wife seemed to get on well together and to be happy. On the 8th instant, however, the man left the house and since then he has not been seen again. The mystery has been added to by a letter which was received by the wife a few days after her husband's departure. It purported to be written by her husband, advising her to go back to the U. S. A. with the daughter. Enclosed in the letter was also a \$100 note, to pay for the passage. Believing that her husband must have been kidnapped by some persons trying to rob him of his wealth, the anxious wife has reported the case to the Police and to the S.C.A. Enquiries at a Chinese bank, with which the husband had deposited \$10,000, showed that the money was drawn out from the bank by the husband personally a few days ago.

DAY BY DAY.

MY COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, AND MY RELIGION IS TO DO GOOD.—Thomas Paine.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Bangkok on account of cholera and small-pox have been withdrawn.

Falling into the bunker of K. 14, a steam launch belonging to the Kowloon Dock, a Chinese fitter had to be sent to the Kowloon Hospital. His condition is said to be very serious.

A Chinese woman, who jumped into the Harbour from the Kin Shan Wharf in an attempt to commit suicide, was rescued and sent to the Government Civil Hospital last night.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 15 arrivals and the same number of departures, of which two and three respectively were British, leaving 86 vessels in harbour, British 3.

The Royal Observatory reports that there are indications of a disturbance to the S.E. of Hongkong, but no signs of a typhoon at present. The weather forecast up to noon to-morrow is: Variable winds, moderate; overcast; rain.

Mr. F. Remedios of Messrs. Hastings, Dennis and Bowley, of Des Voeux Road Central has reported that on Sunday last some person stole from a cupboard in his room \$100 in money. The cupboard was opened by means of a duplicate key.

A Chinese coolie committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself on a steam pipe which connected a boiler to a winch, on the wharf of the Netherlands Harbour Works, at Kowloon City. The man lived in the coolie-quarters of the Netherlands Harbour Works.

Among passengers due here on Monday by s.s. President Polk from the United States, is Mr. Francis X. Bushman, one of the screen's earliest stars and still a popular and featured player. It is understood Mr. Bushman is making a leisurely tour of the world.

There was some excitement on the Yumati Ferry last night when a Chinese woman, believed to be mad, jumped over the side of the launch into the Harbour. She was picked up by sampan people who were nearby and taken in the launch to Hongkong. The woman is in police custody.

The following ships were expected to be in wireless communication with Hongkong to-day: Oldenburg, Maunsang, Hangsang, Kumsang, Patroclus, Tijpanas, Tjalsak, Sandviken, Times Maru, Deli Maru, Macassar Maru, Hakusan Maru, Kamo Maru, Malayan Prince, Helenus, Vogtland, Pembrokehire, Batavia Maru, Cremer and President Madison.

The Chief of the Detective Department in the Public Safety Bureau in Canton, Mr. Ng Kwok-ying, arrived in the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Sai On, states the vernacular press, which adds that it is believed his mission to the Colony is in connexion with the dispute concerning the dismissed Chinese seamen of the s.s. Lungshan, with consequent picketing of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's wharf.

It is announced that revised sailings for the week-end to Macao will be as follows: The Sui An will depart from Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. on Sunday, and the s.s. Taishan at 9 a.m. The return will be made by the Taishan at 3 p.m. and Sui An at 4 p.m. On Monday, it being a general holiday, the Sui An will sail at 9 a.m. and the Sui Tai at 2 p.m. for Macao, the Sui Tai making the morning trip from Macao at 8 a.m., while the Sui An will return to Hongkong at 4 p.m.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 27.
Paris	120.10
Brussels	34.93
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Stockholm	13.12
Cairo	18.80
Frankfurt	163 1/2
Madrid	23.46
Athens	270
Rio	6.53 1/2
Bombay	1/6 27/32
Hongkong	1/13 1/2
New York	435 17/32
Geneva	25.22
Berlin	20.42
Copenhagen	18.15 1/2
Vienna	34.50
Helsingfors	192.75
Lisbon	2.7/10
Bucharest	795
Buenos Aires	47.25 3/32
Shanghai	2/0 1/4
Yokohama	1/11 7/32
Silver (spot and forward)	26.1/16

—British Wireless.

EASTERN SCENES ON
EXHIBITION.

CLEVER ARTIST'S WORK
SHOWN LOCALLY.

A small but excellent collection of oil paintings and water-colours, the work of Count Alex Cilos, is now on exhibition at the Hongkong Hotel. The artist's work is praised as worthy in many respects, and added interest is given to the series by the fact that the majority of the pictures are of Eastern subjects.

The exhibition will be continued to-morrow, and should not be missed by art enthusiasts or by those who desire to add more Eastern pictures to their collections. The subjects are lucidly explained in a catalogue, and prices, which are reasonable, are given on the pictures.

Six oil paintings deal with China, one of the best being a clever study of a weeping Chinese boy.

Chinese junks near Canton and the road to Pao Ting Foo, near Peking, provide other excellent subjects for the artist, who has made full but not too lavish use of his colours.

There are four Malayan studies; while the pictures painted in Rangoon include a splendid portrait of a Sikh. Java also proved a happy hunting-ground for Count Cilos, and he has succeeded in capturing the charm of the country in his paintings.

The Philippine section is of particular interest, and includes a number of notable scenic effects. Sunset at Manila Bay is especially well done.

The water-colours include views of Hongkong and Soochow, pictures which have won commendation at the Hongkong Art Club's exhibitions.

CASUALTIES IN THE
TYPHOON.

CHINESE RED CROSS AT WORK.

Vessels on the West River run report that the Chinese Red Cross is at work in the vicinity of the disaster to the Canton-Kongmoon tow, reported exclusively by us in the earlier part of the week.

It was observed that a lighter was on the spot, the crew being engaged in the recovery of bodies from the sunken junk, which has now been carried to a point approximately half a mile from the scene of the original stranding.

A number of bodies are lying on the beach, while others are floating down on the tide as the movement of the wrecked junk releases them.

Of the towing launches which were reported sunk at First Cliff, one has been refloated and benched. The names of the craft and the number of the rescued is not at present ascertainable.

TWO STORIES.

THIEF CHANGES EXCUSE.

A Chinese coolie, who was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning, with being in unlawful possession of some clothing, valued at \$2, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour.

The man, on being arrested, stated that the clothing was given him by a friend in Macao with instructions to pawn when money was required.

The defendant, however, told the magistrate quite a different tale. He said that the clothing belonged to his wife and that, being hard up, he was on his way to the pawn shop when arrested.

The man had several previous convictions against him and was only recently out of gaol.

THE KOWLOON PIER
DAMAGED.

A NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following Notice to Mariners, No. 41, has been issued by the local authorities under date July 27, on the instructions of the Director of Public Works: It is hereby notified for information that Tsim Sha Tsui Pier, Kowloon, was damaged by the storm on the night of the 24th inst. to such an extent that its use by all launches and boats, other than small motor-boats and sampans, will have to be discontinued until repairs have been effected.

FINANCE BILL.

PASSED BY THE LORDS.

London, July 27.
The House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Finance Bill.—Router.

The Very Idea!

Magistrate—"Why did you conclude that the defendant was drunk?"
Constable—"He was engaged in a heated argument with a bus driver."
Magistrate—"But that does not prove anything."
Constable—"Well, sir, there was no bus driver there."

All the motor lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution built during the last three years have had the exhaust of their motors taken up through the deck amidships and out by way of a funnel. This has been done because it was found that with the exhausts coming out at the side water occasionally got back into the engine when it was not running. Another discovery has now been made by one of the Institution's inspectors, who has just taken a new motor lifeboat from the building yard at Cowes to her station. He reports that nothing of interest to record happened "except perhaps that fried sausages and tea were enjoyed on the passage. The former were cooked in the lid of a biscuit tin slung over the funnel, and a kettle was boiled in eight minutes by the same method."

Woman at Willesden: She struck me and tore my six children to pieces.

Man at Old-street: That young man's name is Chapman, and his father's name is Chapman, too.

Willesden woman: The downstairs person says that I must not use my sewing machine because it jolts her mangle.

Mr. W. B. Luke, the magistrate: No one is quite competent to declare when he was born. He would have a truly wonderful memory.

Chairman at Stratford: This man always loses his bets.—Book-maker: He is a good client.

Husband, at Willesden: I strongly deny that I ever got up at five o'clock in the morning to look for work.

When the cows go jazy On the old Galiazzi Farm—

What then? I will tell you: They give more milk.

Mr. Galiazzi is a farmer near Modesto, California. He has installed a loud speaker in his barn. The cows hear opera and dance music, and the result has been that milk on the Galiazzi farm flows now like water. The simile is a little unfortunate. However, let it stand.

Women will never be able consistently to defeat men's athletic records.—Miss M. K. Browne.

The Industrial Christian Fellowship does not want to be a spiritual society of froth-blowers, but wants to be the Mustard Club of the Church.—The Rev. R. H. S. Gobbitt.

It is my intention, when I relinquish the presidency of the National Union of Seamen, to devote the whole of my energies to securing, if possible, a five years' peace in industry.—Mr. J. Havelock Wilson.

The Alaska cable has suffered from the attack of a whale, which by some means became entangled, and tried to bite a way out. Both the damaged cable and the whale were brought up together when the cable repair ship was sent out to investigate the cause of the fault. Eighty feet of the cable will have to be replaced.

A "drafted" man in the United States went to the doctor and told him that he didn't want to go into the Army, and asked for a tip, so as to be certain of rejection.

The doctor looked him over and said somewhat grimly—"Get all your teeth pulled out and you will have a cinch."

The man did so. Then he appeared before the medical board, and was exempted because of flat feet.

Smith was feeling distinctly fed-up. His firm had sent him to France on business, and Smith knew very little about the language.

One morning he stood watching a wedding procession. The bride was almost outshone by her escort, a gentleman in a gorgeous uniform. "Who is he?" asked Smith.

"Je ne sais pas," was the reply. Later in the day Smith saw a funeral, and as it was rather an elaborate affair he wondered who was being buried.

"Je ne sais pas," said a bystander in response to his inquiry. "Really?" remarked Smith.

"How dreadful! Why, he was only married this morning."

Leaving Le Bourget aerodrome, near Paris, at 9 o'clock one morning, William Sprackleton, who had been a patient of the British Hospital in Paris, was in bed in a London hospital before noon.

EXPLORER WHO WAS HELD-UP.**MR. HEDGES SETTLES LIBEL ACTION.****SEQUEL TO ROAD INCIDENT.**

An incident on the Ripley road on the night of January 14, when Mr. F. A. Mitchell Hedges, the explorer and writer, reported that he and other passengers in a motor car had been held up, and that an attaché case containing highly valuable documents had afterwards been found to be missing, was mentioned in the King's Bench Division, London, in mail week.

An action for alleged libel, brought by Mr. Mitchell Hedges and by Mr. Colin Edgell against the *Liverpool Daily Post*, was brought to the Lord Chief Justice's notice as having been settled out of court.

In allowing the action to be withdrawn the Lord Chief Justice, after listening to statements made by counsel, said:—The whole matter seems to be extremely mysterious. I shall say nothing about it except that the record is withdrawn.

Mr. Stenham, for plaintiff, Mr. Edgell, asked leave to make a statement. On the night of January 14, he said, Mr. Colin Edgell was motoring from London, into the country with his friend, Mr. Mitchell Hedges. Mr. Edgell was the honorary secretary of the London Young Liberal Federation, and as such had a political reputation. He was by occupation advertising manager to a London firm.

He had on this occasion been engaged on political business, and was going into the country for a week-end. When the car got some where near Ripley it was intercepted, and in response to some suggestion that there was a mail on the road, the occupants of the car got out. Shortly after there was a struggle, and an attempt was made to tie up the occupants of the car.

"A Publicity Stunt."

An attaché case belonging to Mr. Mitchell Hedges was abstracted from the car. Both Mr. Hedges and Mr. Edgell complained to the local police.

Shortly afterwards there appeared in the defendant newspaper an article dealing with the matter bearing the titles "Fake Hold-Up"—"Explorer's Adventure on the Ripley Road"—"A Publicity Stunt"—"How Mr. Mitchell Hedges's Loss was Arranged."

Counsel went on to read an extract from the body of the report when he was interrupted by the Lord Chief Justice.

His Lordship—I don't want to interrupt you, but you are complaining that these statements are libellous, are you not?—Yes.

His Lordship—Then why advertise them further?—They have been very widely advertised already. I am only mentioning them to show what the gist of the matter was.

His Lordship—I can't understand why, when libel actions are settled, counsel who appear for the plaintiff read out the words complained of.

Counsel—It is done sometimes to get contradiction in as wide an area as was given to the original matter complained of.

Counsel, proceeding, said the suggestion was that a mock battle had been fought, that the whole matter had been arranged, and that Mr. Colin Edgell was a party to this scheme, which was intended to hoax the public and get wide advertisement for Messrs. Monomark. It was suggested that Mr. Edgell had lent his name and reputation to the furtherance of this scheme. As a result this action had been brought.

Not an Advertisement.

Inasmuch as the defendants said they were not responsible for the article but had copied it from another newspaper, and inasmuch as they did not suggest that there was any truth in the suggestion that Mr. Edgell was a party to the scheme, and were ready and willing to apologise publicly to Mr. Edgell, it had been possible to arrange a settlement of the action.

His Lordship—I see the plaintiff is described as an advertising manager. Am I assisting in an advertisement at this moment?—No.

Counsel added that both plaintiff and defendants wished to withdraw the record.

Mr. Given appeared in the second action on behalf of Mr. Mitchell Hedges. The suggestions made against Mr. Mitchell Hedges, he said, attributed conduct extremely detrimental to him. From the very beginning there had been no suggestion by the present defendants that there was any truth in the allegations made.

Defendants were withdrawing any imputation there might have been made against Mr. Hedges and were apologising for what had been said. In these circumstances, in this action also, it was

KAI TACK WORKS.**WILL BE COMPLETED BY GOVERNMENT.****THE POSITION EXPLAINED.**

An Order-in-Council, which appeared in the Government Gazette of July 8th., stated that the Government had decided to resume work on what is known as the Kai Tack Reclamation scheme, on the foreshore at Kowloon City.

This decision, it is further stated, has been made in view of the fact that a portion of the reclaimed area is required for a public purpose, and as private negotiations for the purchase of these lots have been abortive the said property and all rights, etc., will be resumed by the Crown on expiration of four months from the publication of notice. Compensation in respect of such resumption will be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

The project, which was commenced in 1916, was undertaken by the Kai Tack Land Investment Company, and it was originally planned to reclaim about 12,000,000 square feet of the Kowloon City foreshore. Work continued uninterruptedly until the 1925 strike caused a temporary suspension, by which time the above-mentioned firm had expended approximately \$2,000,000.

Work Suspended.

Conceived at a time when the general outlook for the Colony's development seemed good it was hoped that the scheme would be attractive to builders on account of the advantages of locality. A garden city was to have been developed and a step in the direction of the realisation of this idea was taken by commencing the construction of four big nullahs for draining the newly-reclaimed area.

Much difficulty was experienced by the Kai Tack Land Investment Company in the matter of filling material, a sufficient quantity of which was unobtainable from the surrounding hills to complete the reclamation. The 1925 strike retarded progress, but, when a supply of labour later became available, the Investment Company, for some reason or other, did not fully resume the work, and in the middle of last year operations were suspended altogether.

Provision for Wharves.

On enquiry on Tuesday, a Telegraph representative was informed that the proposed resumption by the Government is in respect of certain areas within the reclamation which have not been built on, and that what is known as the "west section," where houses have been erected, is excluded, and will be retained by the Kai Tack Company as their own property for disposal as they deem fit.

It appears that the Government has in view the completion of the whole of the reclamation project as originally planned. This means that one third, representing 4,000,000 square feet, has yet to be reclaimed from the sea. Further filling material being unavailable inland, the Government is surmounting this difficulty by dredging. This portion of the work, which was completely taken over from the Kai Tack Company some time ago when the change of status of the reclamation scheme was proposed, is now in the hands of the Netherlands Harbour Works Company.

The Aerodrome.

That which has been reclaimed so far represents an appreciable large area. A certain portion has been built on, and another section given over to the Aerodrome. The four nullahs have been completed, while the sea-frontage has been defined to a great extent by the completion of a large section of the sea wall, where is now available a depth of from nine to 22 feet of water. According to the original plan, provision was to have been made for the construction of wharves and other berthing facilities for sea-going ships when the reclamation work was completed, and as far as can be learned, this idea is still retained in the Government scheme.

possible to ask for leave to withdraw the case from the list.

Mr. C. N. Cahn, counsel for the defendants, expressed his clients' regret. The defendants, he said, did not originate the article, but it was copied in good faith from a London newspaper. At the same time, it was always appreciated by the defendants that there was no defence to the action, and at no time was the plea for justification put forward. The defendants added counsel, expressed their regret that the article ever appeared, and it is unreservedly withdrawn. The whole matter is extremely mysterious. I will say nothing about it except that the record has been withdrawn.

PEAK CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.**WHY IS PEAK SCHOOL PLOT NEGLECTED?****P. R. A. CORRESPONDENCE.**

We have to-day received the following letter and correspondence from Mr. E. B. C. Hornell, the Hon. Secretary of the Peak Residents' Association:

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you can kindly find space to publish the attached correspondence in your columns in view of the Government's request that an endeavour should be made to influence members of the P. R. A. to get their children to use the playground below the Peak School in preference to the playground at Jardine's Corner.

It is perfectly true that the lower large grassy playground is almost entirely neglected for some reason, and, in view of the fact that it is undoubtedly a much safer place for the children to play in, I trust that this appeal will receive the careful consideration of all parents who are in the habit of sending their children to the playground at Jardine's Corner.—Yours, etc.,

E. B. C. HORNELL,
Hon. Secretary.

(COPY).

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, from Hon. Sec. P. R. A.:

Sir,—I have been requested to draw your attention to the Children's Playground situated at Jardine's Corner opposite No. 250 Peak.

As you are aware, this playground is enclosed by a granite retaining wall, surmounted with a convex cement coping. This wall is about 3 feet high on the inside, but varies on the outside from roughly 4½ feet at each end to 10 feet at the corner where cement steps lead up to Mount Kellett Road.

It appears that one of the most popular amusements with a number of children (mostly aged 4 to 6 years) is to run around the coping and jump down in to the playground.

On the afternoon of the 27th, instant one little boy of about 4½ years mounted the wall near the corner and was preparing to jump down when another child caught him by the ankle. The boy staggered backwards but fortunately recovered his balance. Had he not done so he must have fallen backwards, a drop of 10 feet on to the concrete steps below and a very serious or possibly fatal accident would have occurred.

The children are, of course, mostly in charge of amahs, but these women seem to have little if any control over the children, and are left to do more or less as they like.

Apart from the question of responsibility, the fact remains that the playground as it stands is a serious danger to the children who play there, and I trust that immediate measures may be taken to prevent the children from getting on to the wall.

A bamboo fence around the inside of the wall would probably serve the purpose.—Yours, etc.,
June 29, 1927.

To Hon. Sec. P. R. A. from Colonial Secretary's Office:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th June, 1927, in connection with the Children's Playground at Jardine's Corner, and to inform you that the coping of the wall in question will be splayed and an iron fencing erected thereon. Should you desire to see the design I should be glad to show it to you at this office.

I am at the same time to draw your attention to the fact that a large grassy playground, which would appear to be entirely safe, has been provided below the Peak School, but that amahs apparently refuse to use it. I am to suggest that you should endeavour to influence the members of your Association to make their children play upon this, at all events in fine weather.—Yours, etc.,
July 26th, 1927.

ECHO OF THE VIENNA RIOTING.**SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT CENSURE FAILS.**

Vienna, July 27.
The National Assembly has virtually passed a vote of confidence in the Government, by rejecting a Social-Democrat motion of censure, which demanded a Parliamentary investigation into the recent riots, an amnesty for the minor demonstrators, pensions for the victims and their relatives, and the withdrawal of proceedings against the Socialist uniformed guards implicated in the Schattendorf disturbances.—Reuter.

CULTURAL UNITY.**TO BRIDGE EAST AND WEST.****INTERVIEW WITH DR. TAGORE.**

Poet and philosopher, a poet who is not content with the portrayal of his visions of an uplifted humanity, a philosopher who is not content to let his labour cease with his theories of life, but must labour for their material fulfillment in the most sublime effort of modern times to create a common aim that shall unite this striving, warring world of ours—a structure which it is hoped will banish that distrust which has ever been the gulf across which the hands of two nations have never yet met in true friendship. That is Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, now in Singapore.

In an interview he granted a *Straits Times* representative Dr. Tagore went straight to the subject so close to his heart.

A Widening Gulf.

"The gulf that has always existed between East and West," he said, "has been widening of late. When I went to England after the war, I received a great reception from the West and it made me think greatly. I saw that it was not anything that they found in my works. It was the note of humanity I had struck that made them feel I belonged to no country, which appealed to them. It was not my literary work, for they could know very little of that, owing to the fact that just a fraction of it had been translated.

"I was very deeply touched, indeed, when, in Sweden, some one told me that the reception I had received from the Swedish people was very unusual; that they do not often demonstrate their feeling in the manner that they did when I was in Sweden; that they were an aristocratic people, and that the reception they gave me was an uncommon one.

"I asked why.
"They said 'it is because you belong to us all.'"

A Common Humanity.

"They had found the note of common humanity in my works. I realised the same thing in Germany, how the people were attracted to me. I remember one day, when I was in my hotel, I noticed two German girls hovering about my room. I could see that they wanted to come to me, and I beckoned to them. They came in and offered me two roses and said: 'We love India.'"
"They answered, 'Because India loves God.'"
"That idea that every country must love itself, this nation worship, worship of egotism, which is represented in the nationalism of the present day, we do not have it in India, which loves God and therefore loves the humanity that belongs to God, and that is why I received that homage from these two girls which touched my heart.

"When I returned to India from that visit and Europe, I thought my mission should be to unite the two hemispheres—East and West—through a cultural unity.

Scholars from the West.

"With that end in view, I widened the scope of the institution at Santiniketan, which I had already started, and invited scholars from Europe to come and work and inspire the Urdu scholars and receive something in return for the great idealism that we Indians have inherited from our forefathers.

"They responded to my call and came and worked, and an atmosphere of fellowship was established among highly cultured people of different races, and to my mind this is the greatest work I have ever started.

"Many people think that the University is merely an educational institution. But the education that is needed now is that which makes men fit to know each other.

A New Mentality.

"The different races in these modern days are brought in close contact, but we have not yet acquired the mentality to translate this great fact. What we need for the students of the present day is a universal outlook to enable the great problem, the race problem, to be successfully grappled with and overcome.

"I have come to this country, which is very cosmopolitan. I find here a great mixture of races and hope that the atmosphere of mutual sympathy and co-operation in this Malay State will provide a proper soil for the idea which I represent. Each nation has its department of individual interest—like politics, commerce, etc. There it would be difficult to meet.

Common Ground of Culture.

"But on the common ground of culture, of science, of religion, we can meet—and it is my hope that the University of Vian-Bharati will provide a common meeting ground, (Continued on Page 14.)

SHORT-WAVE RADIO TESTS.**NO LOCAL RECEPTION YET REPORTED.****LONDON MUSIC RELAYED.**

While, at the moment, no report has been received that any local listeners were successful in picking up the special short-wave transmissions sent out by the Dutch station PPJJ on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, it is not yet safe to assume that the station was not heard in the vicinity of Hongkong.

It is a well-known fact that a number of ships' operators have interested themselves in short-wave work, and there is still a possibility that an incoming vessel may report that the Dutch station was received.

The Dutch station is worked by Messrs. Philips, and the special 24-hour transmission was sent out on Tuesday in order that the range of the station could be determined. It has been clearly heard in Shanghai, Singapore and the Dutch East and West Indies, its wavelength being 302 metres.

Heard in Australia.

This station, made it possible for Australia to hear the well-known London station, 2LO. The concert from 2LO was picked up at Lindhoven, and re-broadcast on a short wavelength. At Sydney the transmission was received by the Chief Engineer of a broadcasting station, who re-transmitted it through the local station on a wavelength of 353 metres, enabling Australia to hear the concert in progress at the London studio.

Calcutta wireless enthusiasts also received the London programme, and the chimes of Big Ben have been heard there. Listeners in New Zealand also reported receiving the Dutch station at good strength and quality.

While it is admitted that long distance wireless reception in Hongkong is made difficult by weather conditions, there seems little doubt that the time will come when listeners in Hongkong will be able to hear wireless concerts from the Continent, if not from Rome.

Shock to Imperial Pride.

Short-wave transmission is making rapid strides, and the records set up by the Dutch station have proved that amazing distances can be spanned with the short-wave system. It is to be hoped that the Dutch station will persist in its efforts to cover even greater distances, and that more long-period transmissions will be sent out to enable attempts to be made in Hongkong for the station to be received.

The Empire, of course, is still without wireless programmes broadcast direct from Britain, and Imperial pride has received a shock since it has been left to a commercial station in Holland to pass on the voices and music of the mother-country to the English-speaking Dominions overseas. Pointed questions are being asked why the initiative in this matter should belong to another country.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*. Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1.—What musician wrote a futuristic story in 1844, describing a single-handed aerial flight in forty hours from Palermo to New York, and also a community singing by 10,000 people?
- 2.—Who was the Continental general who, on his visit to London, had a thrashing from the workmen of a famous brewery?
- 3.—Where can the going-away dress of Queen Mary's mother be seen?
- 4.—Whose wife was Catherine de Bora, and what were the circumstances that enabled her to marry?
- 5.—Which are the "days of humiliation"?
- 6.—Who is Helen Keller?
- 7.—In which public London park stands a statue of its donor, complete with umbrella?
- 8.—Who was the father of anatomy?
- 9.—Who was Dutchen de Tolosa?
- 10.—Which proportion of the entire bulk of an iceberg is under water?
- 11.—Who was the inventor who burnt his household furniture to keep his furnace going at a critical moment?
- 12.—Which European country's former Sovereigns were styled "Myrrer" and what would be a likely derivation?
- 13.—What famous English novelist's husband wrote a biography of Goethe?
- 14.—Where did Queen Elizabeth sign the death warrant of Mary, Queen of Scots?
- 15.—Which is the oldest portion of the Houses of Parliament?

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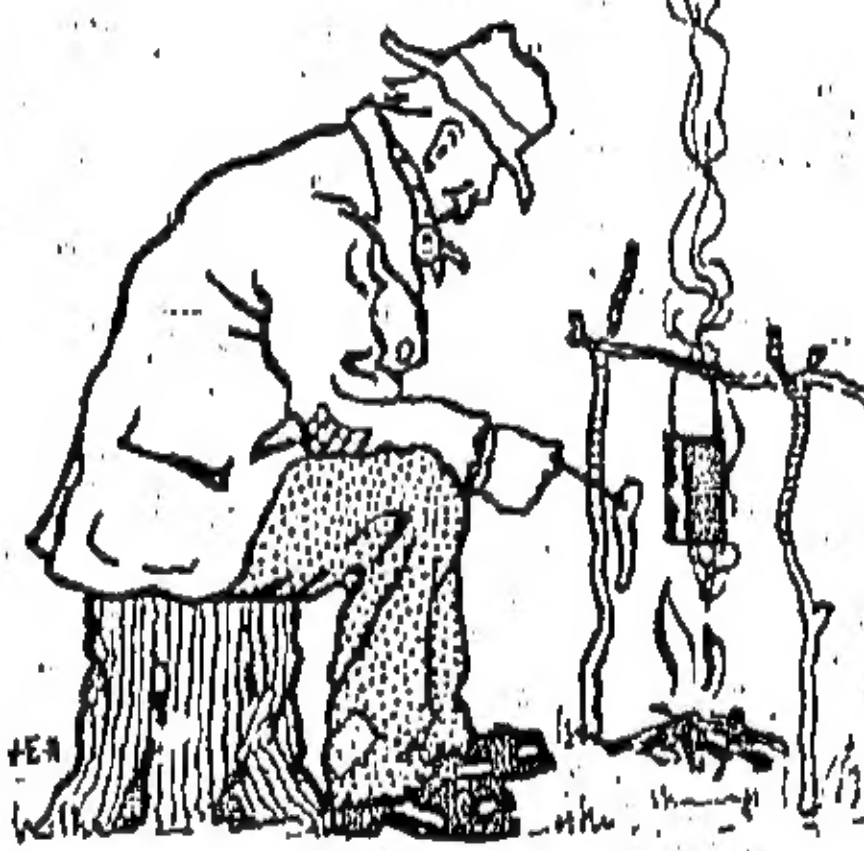
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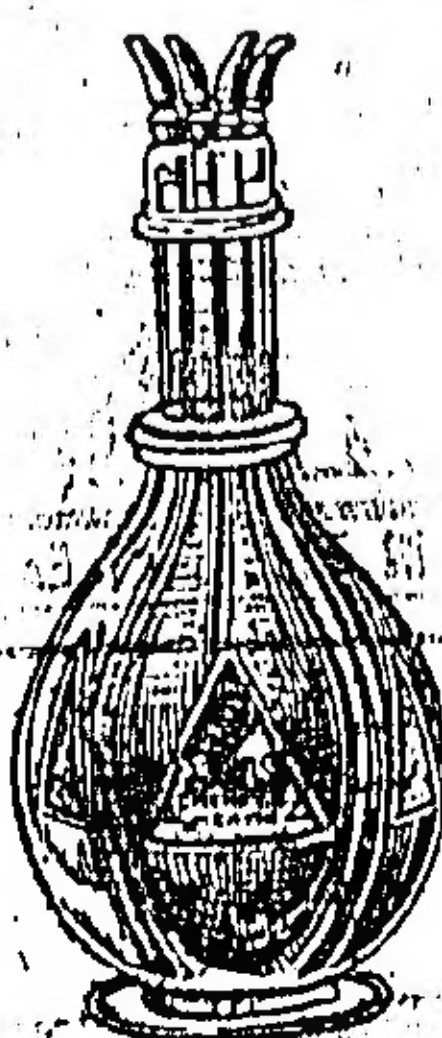
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IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

THE PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNEY.

DUNCAN'S BRILLIANT
RECOVERY.

London, July 27.
At Leeds, the players who have qualified in the Thousand Guineas professional golf tournament are:
Melhorn (72) 140
Nabholz (69) 141
C. Whitcombe (71) 142
Duncan (68) 143
Compston (73) 144
Taylor (74) 146
Duncan in the second round made a brilliant 68, equalling the course record.
Notable failures were Ray and Havers.—*Reuter*.

A FANLING HOLE IN
ONE.

AWARD OF JOHNNIE WALKER
PRIZE.

Mr. H. E. Standage while playing round Fanling Old Course on the 18th April last, performed the feat of holing out at "The Bog" in one. He has been duly awarded a bottle of the famous Johnnie Walker whisky presented by Messrs. J. Walker and Sons, Ltd., through their local agents, Caldbeck Macgregor and Co., Ltd.

U.S. LAWN TENNIS
SURPRISE.

MRS. MALLORY AGAIN
SUCCUMBS.

Manchester, Mass., July 27.
At this Massachusetts town, the 18-year-old player, Helen Jacobs, defeated Mrs. Mallory in the Essex lawn tennis tournament quarter-finals, by 6-0, 10-8.—*Reuter's American Service*.

NOTED VIOLINIST.

COMING HERE NEXT WEEK.

Hongkong is to be favoured with the visit of yet another outstanding musician during the next few days in addition to the celebrated pianists, Meisselwitsch and Podolsky. A famous violinist, Josef Borissoff, will be giving two concerts in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday and Thursday next, a specially interesting fact being that the concert on Wednesday will be his 100th, since leaving New York on the world tour he is now making.



Borissoff, who was born in the Crimea, studied at the Conservatory of Petrograd where he became a pupil of Leopold Auer, and in his classes was associated with Mischa Elman, Efram Zimbalist, Jascha Heifetz, Kathleen Parlow, and others. Upon his graduation he was awarded a gold medal as the honour pupil of the Auer class. For four years afterward he toured the various Russian cities in recital as soloist with the principal orchestras, and as first violinist of the Leopold Auer Quartet which he organized in honour of his maestro, achieving a very great success in the foremost circles of Petrograd, Odessa, Warsaw and other musical centres of his native land. Released from the army, he re-entered the Conservatory for post-graduate studies in composition and orchestration. In America Borissoff has found like approval in recitals in New York and elsewhere, both for his skill as a violinist and his gifts as a composer. He has also been soloist with leading orchestras. Press comments which we have seen speak in high terms of this artist's work, the outstanding feature of which is the beauty of tone achieved. The present concert tour has been a great success, India, Java and Malaya having given him a great reception. He is at present in Saigon.

HISTORY AND ART IN BRITAIN.

WESTMINSTER HALL'S NEW
DECORATION.

UNVEILED BY THE PREMIER.

Regarded as the largest scheme of decoration which has been attempted in this country since the Middle Ages, the eight mural paintings on which eminent artists have been engaged for the past three years, depicting scenes of British history, were unveiled in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, by the Prime Minister in mail week.

The panels are the gifts of eight Peers who, with the assistance of the Speaker of the House of Commons, left to the judgment of Sir David Cameron the choice of artists. In consequence of today's ceremony four of the younger artists will leave their names a landmark on the history of the Houses of Parliament. Along with four other well-known painters, three of them R.A.s, they have pictured the great events in our island story from the time of Alfred the Great to the Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments.

Where History Was Made.

Each panel was carefully hidden beneath one of the Empire flags.

We are met to-day, said the Prime Minister, to perform an extremely interesting and historical ceremony. Mr. Speaker has just reminded me that I am standing at this moment where his predecessors sat through the centuries and watched the growth of Parliament into the Parliament we know to-day, and where some of its greatest fights took place; where they watched the later parts of the Reformation, the Armada, the Civil Wars, and the struggle for the Reform Bills.

We are also to-day completing the idea that was in the minds of those who built this great Palace after the fire, and finishing the decorations which they had imagined and desired, and the places of which have stood empty through so many long years.

I think it is only fair to say, and I am sure you will agree with me, that I doubt whether very much of this work would have been consummated had it not been for the enthusiasm of our present Speaker. (Applause). Those who know him best know how this idea has been with him for many years.

Our Ideals.

The scheme which they have so happily thought out was the idea of how we in this country came to be what we are. They took for points of cardinal consideration the highest qualities of our race—our ideals, the ideals from which all of us too often fall short, but all of us to which all of us quite irrespective of party cherish in our hearts and would fain live up to, the ideals of chivalry, the love of justice and the hatred of tyranny, freedom, adventure, and the ideals which our people have learned from the reading of their own

FREIGHT MARKET.

EFFECT OF EMBARGO.

The China Coast freight market is commented upon in Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s latest report as follows:

To United Kingdom and Continent—Since last writing there has not been much cargo moving locally, except for some tea and egg-products, otherwise the market has been rather quiet. Conditions are very uncertain at Hankow, but there seems to be a certain amount of beans and seeds still coming forward. The export markets from Dalny and Vladivostok are a little weaker, as the demand for space for old season's crops has ceased and practically no fixtures have been made so far for the new season's crops.

Coastwise—Since last writing the Nationalist Government has put an embargo on the export of rice, sugar, grain and all cereals; as these form the bulk of cargoes moving, little or no business can be done—added to this, the uneasy financial position in Shanghai and the continued prohibition of the export of opium have contributed towards the holding-up of the trade of this Port. It is rumoured that arrangements are under way for the supply of essential foodstuffs for Northern Ports through Hongkong, but little tonnage is available for this purpose and high rates will undoubtedly have to be paid for such vessels as are fixed. River trades remain quiet.

English Bible and the growth through the ages of our own internal unity.

I think we all owe Sir Donald Cameron and his colleagues a great debt for giving an example to this age of a spirit of work which has done so much for us and the beauty of the world in days gone by.

The Prime Minister paid an eloquent testimony to the donors of the panels. He mentioned individually the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Darnley, Lord Burnham, Lord Fitzalan, Lord Derby, Lord Fitzalan, Lord Derby, and the Dukes of Bedford and Portland, and said the country was greatly indebted to them.

Impressive.

The Premier then pulled the cord, and simultaneously all the flags covering the panels dropped.

The lights in St. Stephen's Hall were turned on, and those present were so captivated by the effect that they broke into sustained applause.

Lord Lincolnshire then rose and said:—As Lord Great Chamberlain of England I have the command of our King to accept in his name these magnificent mural paintings so generously offered to the Royal Palace of Westminster. Viscount Peel formally accepted the custodianship of the paintings on behalf of the Government.

The King has honoured Mr. George Clausen, R.A., with a knighthood in connexion with his work in decorating St. Stephen's, announced the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister said the King knighted Mr. Clausen as a representative of the artists engaged in the work.

THE WHITE LINE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

for the time being as he was in a hurry. The Indian constable refused.

Questioned by the defendant, Mr. Lo said that defendant gave him a hard tug and not a mere touch.

Defendant's Version.

Giving evidence, the defendant, Shahr Mahomed, P. C. B. 47, said that Mr. Lo stood by the side of the beacon light, and when told to go over to the white lines and get into Jardine's corner, did not do so, but asked defendant for his number.

Mr. Lindell questioned defendant in regard to his instructions when on duty there, and defendant replied that he had been told to arrest pedestrians if they disobeyed orders regarding keeping within the white lines. He denied that he had ever caught hold of any pedestrians and pushed them within the white lines.

Answering Mr. Lo, defendant admitted that Mr. Lo was near the Hongkong Hotel corner than Jardine's corner when arrested.

No Orders to Arrest.

Inspector Alexander stated that instructions given to traffic constables at the spot were to ask pedestrians when crossing the road to keep within the white lines, but never to arrest them.

Answering the Magistrate, Inspector Alexander said that in the instructions to constables nothing was said regarding action against pedestrians who had left the white lines. If they disobeyed, the constables had no power to arrest, and had not been instructed to do so. Constables could not even lead pedestrians round the lines.

Regarding his personal observations, witness said he had never seen such incidents as were complained of, but on one occasion he did see a coolie being led by a constable.

Mr. Lo, in the course of a closing address, said that pedestrians ought to be taught very patiently. It was not to be expected that a man just down from Wuchow would know the meaning of the white lines, and a policeman, if he were efficient, should be able to appreciate the two rival claims on him, first to see that the traffic control system was effective, and the other to appreciate the liberties of individuals. Inspector Alexander had admitted that constables had no right to touch or arrest people.

The Decision.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that he quite agreed with Mr. Lo that the police had no power of arrest or even to detain at any time anybody who refused to keep within the white line area, so long as that white line area was not covered by Government regulations. It was quite clear that the defendant was acting under the honest impression that he was doing his duty, and thought that he had power to arrest. But defendant had no power of arrest, and he (His Worship) thought that that should be made clear to these constables. As he understood that Mr. Lo was not pressing the case, defendant would be fined \$1.

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FATAL FIGHT.

CHINESE KILLED IN BOARDING HOUSE FRACAS.

Shortly after six o'clock yesterday the police received a message to the effect that a foki of the Yuet Tung Boarding House of No. 151 Connaught Road Central, was in a dying condition, as a result of a fight which he had with another foki.

Detectives were immediately sent to the scene but despite the fact that all that could be done for the man, he died a few minutes after the arrival of the police.

From enquiries made it was learned that the deceased was a man named Tiu Mun-tak, 25 years of age, and a native of the Tung Koon District. His assailant, who was about the same age, disappeared immediately after the fight. Nobody in the boarding house saw the man leave by the front entrance, and it is surmised that when he realised the gravity of his offence he made his exit through the roof and gained the street by descending through an unoccupied house nearby.

It is further learned that the two men were employed prior to the 1925 strike at the Wah Kiu Chinese boarding house in Connaught Road Central. This boarding house has since closed down, but while the two men were employed there they were frequently noticed quarrelling. The deceased was employed as a room boy and the other man as a house coolie.

When the Yuet Tung Boarding house was opened about three weeks ago, the two men found employment there. One of them worked on the first floor, the other on the second. Employees of the boarding house stated that about five o'clock yesterday the two men were seen to quarrel. When the foki gathered on the ground floor for their meal the two men did not present themselves. One of the foki's went to the first floor and there saw the deceased in great agony. He notified others who at once rendered what help they could to the unfortunate man and the police was telephoned for.

A superficial examination of the body showed that there were no knife wounds at all and it is surmised that the man was killed by his opponent with a bare fist.

WEST POINT CASE.

POLICE SERGEANT GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

Major C. Willson announced his decision yesterday afternoon in the case in which Percy Sidney Lai was charged with unlawfully resisting search in Queen's Road West and with wilfully obstructing and resisting Sergeant Heywood in the execution of his duty.

There was a counter-summons against the Sergeant for assault.

The defendant was represented by Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton.

The Finding.

Major Willson's finding was as follows:
"The first charge against the defendant is brought under Section 23 of Ordinance 2 of 1900 which reads as follows:

"Every person who obstructs, hinders or resists or assists in obstructing, hindering or resisting any search or arrest authorised by this Ordinance shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by Section 28."

"The complainant stated in his evidence that he suspected the defendant of having stolen something, not that he suspected him of carrying arms. It is clear therefore that this section does not apply and the defendant is therefore discharged on charge 'A.'"

"With regard to the second charge, section 27 of the Police Ordinance reads as follows: 'It shall be lawful for any police officer to stop and search, and if necessary to arrest and detain for further enquiries, any person whom he may find in any street or other public places, or on board any vessel, or in any conveyance, at any hour of the day or night, who acts in a suspicious manner or whom he may suspect of having committed or of being about to commit or of intending to commit any offence.'"

Exceeded His Duty.

"The Sergeant therefore was perfectly justified in stopping the defendant and questioning him. It was his duty to do so in the circumstances. He was perfectly in order up to this point, but it appears from the weight of the

evidence that the officer exceeded his duty by striking defendant, which I find as a fact he did."

"I also find as a fact that defendant did resist or obstruct the officer, so much so that he had to put defendant on the ground in order to effect his arrest. That would not have been necessary if the defendant had not strongly resisted. On that charge I bind defendant over, in a personal bond of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months."

"I do not agree with Mr. Brutton that the two charges are practically the same."

"With regard to the summons against the Sergeant for assault, as I have stated, I find that proved, and imposed a fine of \$10, but I would add that, in my opinion, unnecessary and uncalled for provocation was given to the defendant by Lai."

Solicitor's Protest.

Mr. Brutton rose to ask his Worship to reconsider his decision in regard to the second charge against the defendant, in which he was bound over in a personal bond of \$100. He said that his Worship had found that the Sergeant stopped the man not for the purpose of searching for arms and therefore it was impossible to convict his client of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, if the policeman claimed that that duty was a search for arms. He contended that the second charge was merely put in by the police to amplify the first one and that once His Worship had found that the first one could not stand, the second charge must fall to the ground.

Mr. Brutton continuing said that the Magistrate was not justified in coming to the decision that the defendant resisted the policeman in the execution of his duty. The law, added Mr. Brutton, did not support the decision.

Legal Precedents.

Many legal authorities were quoted by Mr. Brutton to support his contention. Particularly interesting was a case in which a policeman, seeing two persons swimming early in the morning, attempted to arrest them for indecency. He told the bathers that he wanted to arrest them and named the charge. One of the two bathers then assaulted him, but eventually the constable managed to get the two men to the station, where he preferred a charge of assault. When the case

A HONGKONG BOY.

MR. GEORGE HALL QUALIFIES AS AN ARCHITECT.

The many friends of Mr. G. A. V. Hall will be glad to hear that he has qualified as an architect and is returning home.

Mr. Hall is a brother of Mr. William Hall (architect) and of Messrs. Alfred and James Hall (solicitors). He was born in Hongkong and was prominent in local sport. A few years ago he went to England to study architecture at Liverpool University, whence good reports of his progress have come. Yesterday his brother was advised by cable that George has passed for his bachelorship of architecture and has been admitted as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Mr. Hall is coming back to join his brother William in the firm of Abdoolrahim and Co.

was tried it went against the bathers, but an appeal resulted in the higher court reversing the decision as it held that the men were not originally arrested for assaulting the police but only for indecency, which was quite a different charge. The higher court held that the defendants were entitled to resist.

Mr. Brutton stated that the same thing applied to his case. The defendant was arrested for resisting a search for arms and found guilty of resisting the police under quite different heading.

His Worship: It is an alternative charge.
Mr. Brutton: Your Worship cannot have alternative charges. The obstruction occurred in the course of the Sergeant's duty. If your Worship does not find him guilty of the first charge how can you find him guilty of the second charge?

Major Willson: I have done it. Mr. Brutton then quoted at great length from other authorities to show that the second charge was unreasonable and should not be upheld. He again asked his Worship to reconsider the decision.

His Worship agreed to reconsider the decision on charge "B" and in the meantime the bond of \$100 will be held over.

CORONER'S ENQUIRY.

COOLIE WHO WAS CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Sitting as Coroner, Major C. Willson yesterday held an enquiry into the death of a Chinese earth coolie who lost his life when a rock weighing over a thousand pounds fell on him while he was digging at Morrison Hill.

Dr. J. R. Craig said deceased suffered numerous multiple abrasions and laceration of the right arm from which the muscles were torn out. There was considerable hemorrhage from the arm. There was also a fracture of the right upper arm and a very bad compound fracture of the right leg. The man was suffering from considerable shock. A minor operation was performed but the man died.

Evidence was given by a foreman who said it was his duty to go on the hill and discover any dangerous rocks. On the day of the accident he had no time to go on his rounds, being kept in the office with accounts.

A Chinese constable stated that before dying the man had stated that he had dug the mud around the rock and that he was "dying through his own folly."

The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure and added that there should have been more supervision by the foreman.

MANILA CIGARS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Judgment for respondent was given by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on an appeal from H.M. Supreme Court for Shanghai in the action of Carl Franz Adolf Otto Ingenohl against Wing & Co., Ltd., Shanghai.

Appellant appealed the case after the adverse judgment on April 22, 1925. The action concerns plaintiff's trade mark on Manila cigars and involves the sale of war time confiscated patents.

This was an appeal by the plaintiff in an action brought in His Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai to restrain the respondents from passing off cigars not manufactured by the appellant as if they had been manufactured by him, and also to

IMPROPER DRESS.

PEKING POLICE ENFORCE RECENT ORDER.

The first arrest has been carried out by Peking police for infraction of the "Modest Dress" order, and a young woman now pines in prison awaiting trial, says the North China Standard.

Police officials are still shuddering from the effects of the patrolman's harrowing story in which he told how the young miss had allowed her arms, her neck and the upper part of her bosom, and a tremendous expanse of leg in the plural, to appear before the public gaze. In the South City amusement park, the constable related, men who had never seen leg before, stood mesmerized, as the Chinese girl paraded past, in company with two young men.

In the height of the excitement the policeman strolled on the scene and was almost overcome, he explains, by the exhibition. His own statement is illuminating. He said that a long pair of stockings took the place of trousers.

In Fantastic Fashion.
The police asked her and the two students to leave at once, but they demurred, declaring that the police had no right to interfere with their personal liberty.

This roused the ire of the guardian of the law who told the girl in blunt language that she dressed in a manner bordering on the nude and deserved arrest in accordance with the recent "police order against women's queer dress."

As the girl still tried to argue with the police, reinforced by this time, they had to arrest her and her two companions. At the preliminary examination in the police quarters the girl stated that she belonged to a local school. The examining officer doubted this claim and said he had yet to see a girl student dressed in such a fantastic fashion. She is now held for further examination.

restrain the user of certain brands or trade marks used by the appellant to denote his own cigars, and the user, in the description of such other cigars, of certain words. The action was one to restrain passing off and also for infringement of trade mark.

CADETSHIPS.

REASON FOR SHORTAGE OF CANDIDATES.

In the course of the discussion at the Colonial Conference on recruitment and training of local Civil servants it was stated that the recruitment of officers in the Cadet Services in Br. Malaya and Hongkong by the term of open competitive examination had proved unsatisfactory recent years. There was a serious shortage of qualified candidates, attributable among other reasons to:

- (1) the increased demand for University graduates business, both at home and abroad; and
- (2) the largely increased number of posts with similar prospects in East and Africa, which can be obtained without a competitive literary examination.

It was explained that the Governor of the Straits Settlements had accordingly been asked his views on a suggestion. Malayan Cadetships should, for experimental period, be filled by the system of appointment by selection already in force for Tropical African Services. It was generally agreed this position required early consideration by the Governments concerned.

LOAN TO GERMAN

AMERICAN BANKERS TO ADVANCE \$30,000,000

New York, July 27.—A credit of \$30,000,000 has been arranged for the German Gold Diskont Bank by a New business group as a result of Herr Schacht's recent visit to the American Service.



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Sailings from Hongkong—s.s. "KINSHAN"—Tuesday and Thursday at 8 a.m.
Sailings from Canton—Daily at 3 p.m.
Sailings from Canton—s.s. "KINSHAN"—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a.m.
STEAMER berths on arrival in Hongkong on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. All steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from the Hongkong Wharf.
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FROM MACAO: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Weekdays only).
EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.
HONGKONG TO MACAO | MACAO TO HONGKONG

Sunday, 31st July.
8.00 a.m. "SUI AN" 3.00 p.m. "TAISHAN"
9.00 a.m. "TAISHAN" 4.00 p.m. "SUI AN"
Monday, 1st August (Bank Holiday).
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN" (Excursion) 8.00 a.m. "SUI TAI"
2.00 p.m. "SUI TAI" 4.00 p.m. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
RETURN SALOON PASSAGE FARE: \$5.00.
SATURDAY TO MONDAY.
SPECIAL TIFFIN: \$1.50.

"HAUNTED HOUSE."

SUPERNATURAL MANIFESTATIONS IN KOWLOON.

Supposedly spiritual manifestations in an old unoccupied house in Carnarvon Road, Kowloon, have been drawing large crowds to the neighbourhood for two or three nights this week, and although the "ghost" has not actually walked, stories of most mysterious happenings are freely circulated.

The house is known as "Marguerite," a red brick house very near Kingsclere, which has been empty for about six months. Someone walking past the place one night was struck by a stone, a common feature in connexion with "haunted houses," and since that time, it is stated that a light has been seen, flitting from one room to the other, like a will-o-the-wisp, occasionally bursting into one of most unusual brilliance.

Amateur detectives have already been trying to solve the problem but thorough searches of the house have failed to reveal anything likely to throw light on the "mystery."

On Tuesday night over one thousand spectators are said to have waited for something to happen, and in spite of the wet weather, another big crowd loitered in the vicinity last evening. Even last night a lady stated that while she was walking past the house a shower of stones fell on her umbrella, and some soldiers declared most emphatically that they had seen lights.

The alleged mystery probably has a most simple explanation. The "stones" picked up are small pieces of plaster, and a feasible solution is that during the typhoon a number of fragments were carried into the leaves and branches of a large tree growing in front of the premises, which are brought down when stirred by a fair breeze.

Late last night the police entered the premises and securely fastened all entrances and it is unlikely that there will be any further supernatural activities.

It is stated that a baby of six months died in the house shortly before the departure of the last tenants.

THE PRINCE ON TEAM WORK.

A LASTING BRITISH TRAIT.

Lancaster, July 1.
The Prince of Wales brought sunshine into Lancashire to-day, and in return he has been acclaimed with wonderful enthusiasm by crowds of hundreds of thousands of excited, homely Lancashire people.

Their enthusiasm threw his time-table completely out of gear. It is doubtful if he ever had such a reception as was given him this afternoon in Blackpool, where he came to open a convalescent home overlooking the sea, paid for out of the Welfare Fund of the mining industry of Lancashire and Cheshire.

At Square's Gate he was presented with a giant stick of Blackpool Rock by a five-years-old miner's son, and with a red rose for his buttonhole by a little Salford girl. At Fylde he was presented with a 40lb. Lancashire cheese by the Great Eccleston Agricultural Society and with a box of cigars.

OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

INFECTED TONSILS HARM SYSTEM.

CAN INFECT THE BLOOD.

The majority of physicians to-day are convinced that infected tonsils have a definite relationship to the occurrence of heart disease, rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance.

This opinion is based on evidence accumulated particularly during the past 20 years, which shows that bacteria from infected tonsils can get into the blood and be carried by the blood to other parts of the body, where they set up secondary infections. Indeed, the evidence indicates that the tonsils are more likely to be the primary place of infection leading to rheumatism than either the teeth or any other place in the body.

Undoubtedly the removal of infected tonsils will prevent a recurrence of infection, although the removal of the tonsils is unlikely to cure any permanent changes that have already taken place as the result of well established rheumatism.

Some of the persons who attack all medical procedures claim that removal of the tonsils may cause injury to the voice, or to the ears, or even be responsible for a greater likelihood of infection. There is not the slightest reason to believe that any such dangerous complications are likely to result.

Get Them Removed.

Hundreds of thousands of persons have had their tonsils removed without damage of any kind to their general health during the past twenty years, and the majority of evidence indicates that the general effect has been good. In most instances persons who have had their tonsils removed have suffered to a less extent with colds, with infections of the ears, or with infections of the sinuses.

Sometimes children who have been unable to gain weight and who have been generally ailing have improved in their nutrition and in their strength following the removal of their tonsils. A few physicians have even urged that the tonsils should be removed routinely from all persons.

There does not seem to be any reason to urge such a routine method. If the person suffers constantly with sore throat, if the tonsils are greatly enlarged, if there seems to be reason for believing that the tonsils are acting as foci of infection and setting up disturbances elsewhere in the body, these glands may be removed without question.

A good physician invariably examines the throat and the state of the tonsils in considering the cause and treatment of any disease.

The Prince's speech at the opening of the miners' home was marked by great sincerity and distinguished by this passage: "Some people nowadays say that we are losing the spirit of team work in this country. I dissociate myself from this idea, not through any blind optimism, but because I am convinced that the capacity of sinking our differences and pulling together as a united team is an inherent factor of our British character."

At Lytham the Rose Queen, surrounded by her pretty "court," claimed a smile as the Prince passed by and young women threw red roses in his way.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.
The Steamship,

"TOYOHASHI MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, July 27, 1927.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From Europe and Straits.
The Steamship,

"KAMO MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd August, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, July 27, 1927.

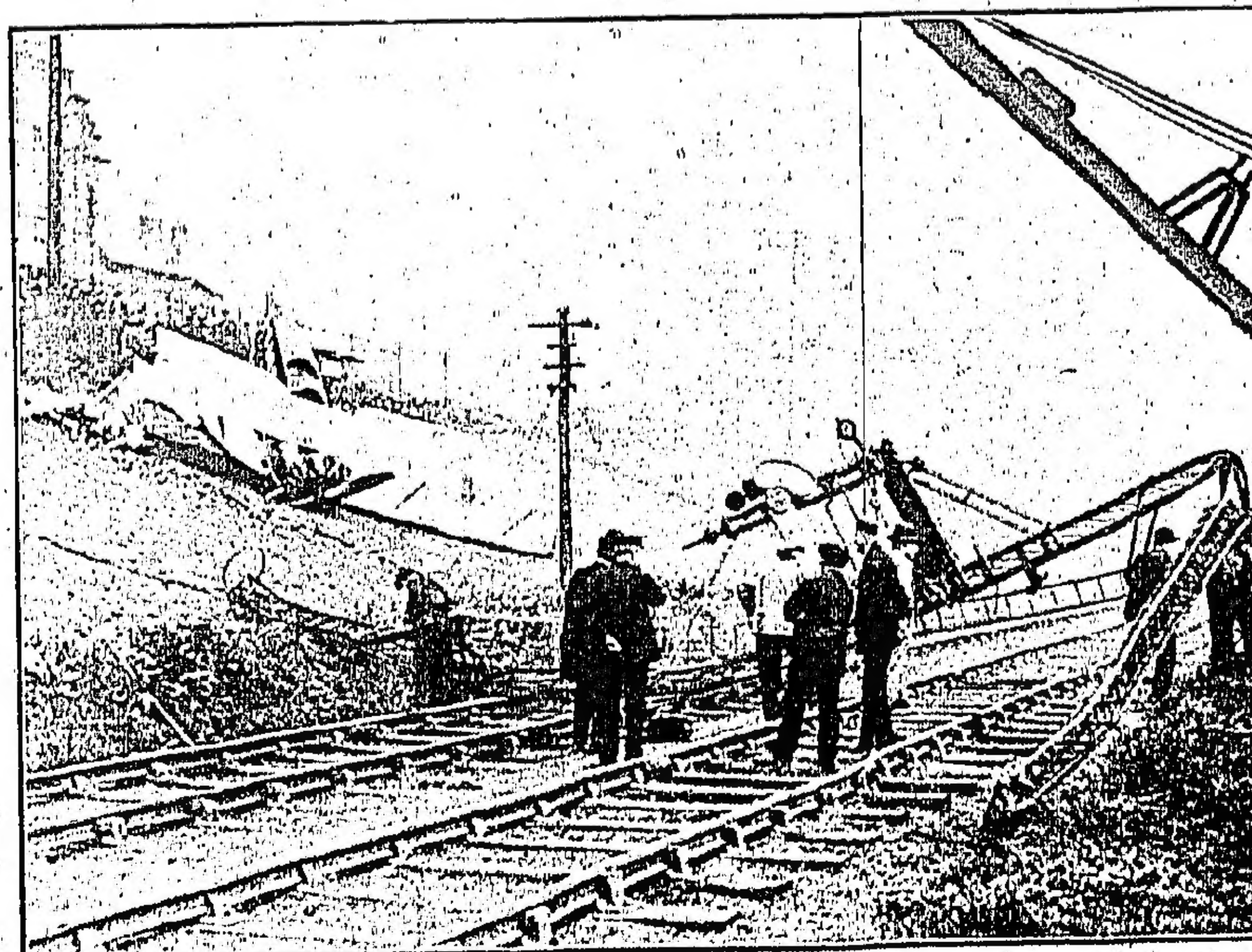
An application was made to Judge Atherley-Jones, K.C., at the Central Criminal Court, for the adjournment of the hearing of a case because of the illness of the defendant. Judge Atherley-Jones acceded to the application, and when the jurors took their seats in the jury box he informed them that the hearing of the case would be adjourned until July 11. A jurymen intimated that it would be very inconvenient to him to attend on that date as he had arranged to go on his summer holiday on July 1. His arrangements had been made since March. He added that he had served five weeks as a jurymen in four years. A written consent to the hearing of the case being continued, before a jury composed of 11 members was signed by the prosecution and by the defendant, and this enabled the Judge to excuse the jurymen from attendance at the adjourned hearing of the case.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th July to 4th August 1927

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Date.	Time.	Date.	Time.
Friday	20 m 12.12	11th	2.35
Satur	30 m 12.58	12th	3.12
Sun.	31 m 13.51	13th	3.50
Mon.	1 m 14.51	14th	4.28
Tues.	2 m 15.51	15th	5.06
Wed.	3 m 16.51	16th	5.44
Thurs.	4 m 17.51	17th	6.22

PLANE CRASHES INTO RAILWAY SIGNAL.



The wreck of an aeroplane and the railway signal into which it crashed at Pollokshields, Glasgow. The pilot, Flying Officer L. E. Fells, attached to the Royal Air Force Reserve, escaped practically uninjured.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, etc.
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	M's, Casa Blanca L'don A'werp & Hull
NYANZA	7,023	3 Aug. noon	Straits & Bombay
KAMGAR	9,005	6 Aug. noon	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
RAWALPINDI	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Pyrene, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SANTHIA	7,754	12th Aug.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	29 July. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thurn.
TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	Island, Townsville, B'hane.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'lo, O'ha, Colombo, T'ao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

GARBETA	5,327	28 July. 5 p.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe, & Osaka
DEVANHA	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,935	19th Aug.	Shanghai
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	2nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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GLEN LINE.

Fare Hongkong to London £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship	"PEMBROKESHIRE" (Via Oran)	29th July.
Motor Vessel	"GLENOGLE" (Via Oran)	24th Aug.
Motor Vessel	"GLENGARRY" (Via Oran)	21st Sept.
Motor Vessel	"GLENLUCE" (Via Oran)	19th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Due Hongkong

Motor Vessel	"GLENAMOY" ...	7 a.m. 28th July.
Motor Vessel	"GLENGARRY" ...	4th Aug.
Motor Vessel	"GLENAFF" ...	18th Aug.
Motor Vessel	"GLENLUCE" ...	18th Sept.
Steamship	"CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	18th Sept.

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AND

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal 29th July.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal 9th Aug.

S.S. "MENTOR" ... via Suez Canal 26th Aug.

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal 11th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owner's option.

Subject to Change without notice.

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Hongkong & Canton. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DUE HONGKONG OR ON ABOUT	SALES DEPART ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTE	9th August	16th August
TAIPING	6th September	13th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November

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KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"THE SUNSHINE BELT."

PRESIDENT MADISON Monday, Aug. 1st, 10.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON Tuesday, Aug. 18th
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Tuesday, Aug. 30th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN Tuesday, Sept. 13th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND Tuesday, Sept. 27th
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

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SPECIAL LOW RATES
Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

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From Hongkong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Mar. 1st	Sept. 3	C'burg-S'ampton Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mar. 1st	Sept. 6	P'ath-C'burg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-S'ampton Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Homeria	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'ampton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Aquatic	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquatic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 21
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'ampton Oct. 28
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Oct. 29	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 4
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 5	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 11
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengia	Nov. 12	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 18
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 16	C'burg-S'ampton Nov. 22
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquatic		

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE."

PRESIDENT PIERCE Wednesday, August 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT Wednesday, Sept. 21st
PRESIDENT MADISON Wednesday, Oct. 5th
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON WEDNESDAYS

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.
VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ-
PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA-NAPLES
-GENOA-MARSEILLES.
Thence to BOSTON and NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT POLK Tues. Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MONROE Tuesday, Sept. 27th 8.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT PIERCE Aug. 2nd, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JACKSON Aug. 8th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT TAFT Aug. 16th, 8.00 p.m.

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailings
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangfong		Fri. 29th July at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Lalansang	Fri. 29th July at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Yaching		Sun. 31st July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Yokohama & Kobe	Kun.sang	Tues. 2nd Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwongsang		Wed. 3rd Aug at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Yuen.sang	Wed. 3rd Aug at noon.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 5th Aug at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Hosang	Satur. 6th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Waihsing		Sun. 7th Aug at 10 a.m.
Kobe via Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Yokohama	Kumsang	Wed. 10th Aug at 7 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hopsang		Wed. 10th Aug at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	Chipsang	Wed. 10th Aug at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Fookshing		Wed. 17th Aug at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	Fri. 18th Aug at 3 p.m.

For freight or passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215, Central

General Managers

UNITY OF MANKIND.

RELATIONS OF CHINA AND INDIA.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore attended a reception by the Straits Chinese of Singapore at the Garden Club at Singapore. There was a large gathering present, including Dr. Lim Boon Kong and many other leading members of the Straits Chinese community.

During the evening the poet spoke of his visit to China two years ago, when he was invited to visit the country, and he was very glad of the opportunity of meeting a great people. When he got there he felt that the Chinese were no strangers and he was perfectly at home with them. He had a very cordial welcome and got to know the intellectual minds of China. He proposed an interchange of ideas between China and India and offered to send to the Peking National University a Sanskrit scholar. A willingness was expressed to send a Chinese student to his university in India and everything was accordingly arranged, but the revolution broke out and upset the idea.

History of China.

Speaking of the ancient history of India, Dr. Tagore said that its study was incomplete because Indian students did not study the history of China. Most of the history which had been lost in ancient times had been translated into Chinese. A great treasure had been lost and in order to study history of the past great times they had to study Chinese history as well. He felt the greatest desire to revive the spirit of ancient times, the spirit of the unity of man. He looked to the past history of China to bridge the gulf which divided China and India and to unite them, not through commerce and politics, but through ideals of humanity.

Dr. Tagore answered questions which were asked him and remarked during his conversation with those around him that he thought Theosophy had done a lot of good in teaching the world their Eastern ideals, and to respect them, although he did not know very much about it himself.

Speaking of his institution in India, the poet said that the students worked there in an atmosphere which had a great influence on them. There were idealists in Europe who sympathized with his ideals and objects and he had communication with them. It was an atmosphere in which all the different races of the world could interchange their thoughts and ideals and that in itself was an education. It was difficult for him to give an idea of what his place stood for. The Western guests who had visited the institution realised the sort of atmosphere he meant.

Chinese Ideals.

Dr. Tagore further stated that he had a very great love for the Chinese, not only because there was that memory of the great past when they came so close together, but also for their ideals, which were so human. He had been deeply drawn towards the country and he had a very profound desire to make it possible to open a channel of communication. Explaining the real character of his university, the Doctor said that it was not, as in the case of an ordinary university, an institution where a student learned certain subjects and then left the place, but where they could meet and be united in the relationship of spiritual fellowship. Research work was done but he did not see the use of awarding diplomas and making learning a marketable commodity which was not needed.

The students, he said in reply to another question, were not cut off from worldly affairs. There was real re-construction work going on in his place of learning where there was no talking of politics from platforms. It was not an institution of a dreamer but at the same time it had its ideals.

Human Culture.

Touching on another subject, Dr. Tagore said that it was not impossible to bring together all the races of the world and try to study them with a disinterested attitude of mind and a detached attitude of mind, which was necessary in order to know truth in its larger aspect. It was not only possible; it was being done in Europe, but was neglected in Asia.

There were no cultures which were diametrically opposite. If it was thought that there were, some unity should be found to reconcile them. It was the darkness of ignorance which made things so difficult. Hatred existed not because they knew each other but because they did not know each other. If it was said that there were things which were contradictory in human culture it was said because they did not know. When they knew the different cultures well, then they would have sympathy.

JAPANESE TRADE.

BIG DECLINES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following details of Japan's trade during the first half of this year have been supplied by the Japanese Consulate General.

The foreign trade of the country during the first half year showed an excess of imports over exports amounting to 294 million yen. Comparing these figures with those of last year it is shown that exports and imports have decreased by 44 million yen and 153 million yen respectively. On the export side raw silk increased by 42 million, refined sugar by a million and canned goods by a million.

Exports of cotton piece goods were 35 million yen lower than last year, coal four million, and china-ware four million.

On the import side improvements were shown in paddy and rice by 35 million yen, wool nine million, sugar nine million, and coal four million. Among the decreases in imports were raw cotton to the value of 101 million yen, wheat 36 million, oil cakes 13 million, sulphuric ammonia eight million, iron and steel seven million, lumber seven million, and machinery five.

The principal causes of the decline in the export trade were the unfavourable demand abroad owing to the recovery of the gold exchange, the fall in the silver market, and unsettled conditions in China. The dullness of the home market was largely responsible for the decline in imports.

Despite the gloomy signs distinguishable in the exports market, favourable ones are seen in the decline of silver and the shortage of stock on the China market.

The foreign trade of Japan, during June is shown in the following figures:

Exports 179 million yen.
Imports 180 million yen.
Excess of imports, 1 million.
Japan's trade with China last month was as follows:
Exports 42 million yen.
Imports 23 million yen.
Excess of exports, 19 million yen.

AN ANTI-ALIMONY LEAGUE.

EX-HUSBANDS JOIN IN THOUSANDS.

husbands have organised an Anti-Alimony Association, which aims at the abolition of the law that provides wives deserving and otherwise with the right, after separation or divorce, to live at their expense.

Fifteen thousand divorcees are granted yearly in Chicago and twice as many separations. Two-thirds of the wives concerned are granted alimony, and this averages 24 a week. Members of the Anti-Alimony Association estimate that their yearly ex-matrimonial pay-roll amounts to 22,000,000.

Three of the leading judges of Chicago, each of whom decides hundreds of divorce cases monthly, are lending their support to the association and its campaign against "gold digging" by unworthy wives.

Gaol Rather Than Pay.

"Alimony," says Judge Thomas J. Lynch, "is as out of date as a horse and buggy." It debauches the morale of society," adds Judge Harry Lewis, "and is frequently the weapon which selfish wives use to threaten their husbands."

The rebel ex-husbands are presenting a memorandum to the State Legislature pointing out that times have changed, that wives are now able to earn sufficient for their maintenance, and that husbands separated from them should not be required to do more than provide for any children resulting from their bankrupt marriages.

As a protest against the law, 30 ex-husbands have gone to gaol rather than pay the alimony ordered by the courts.

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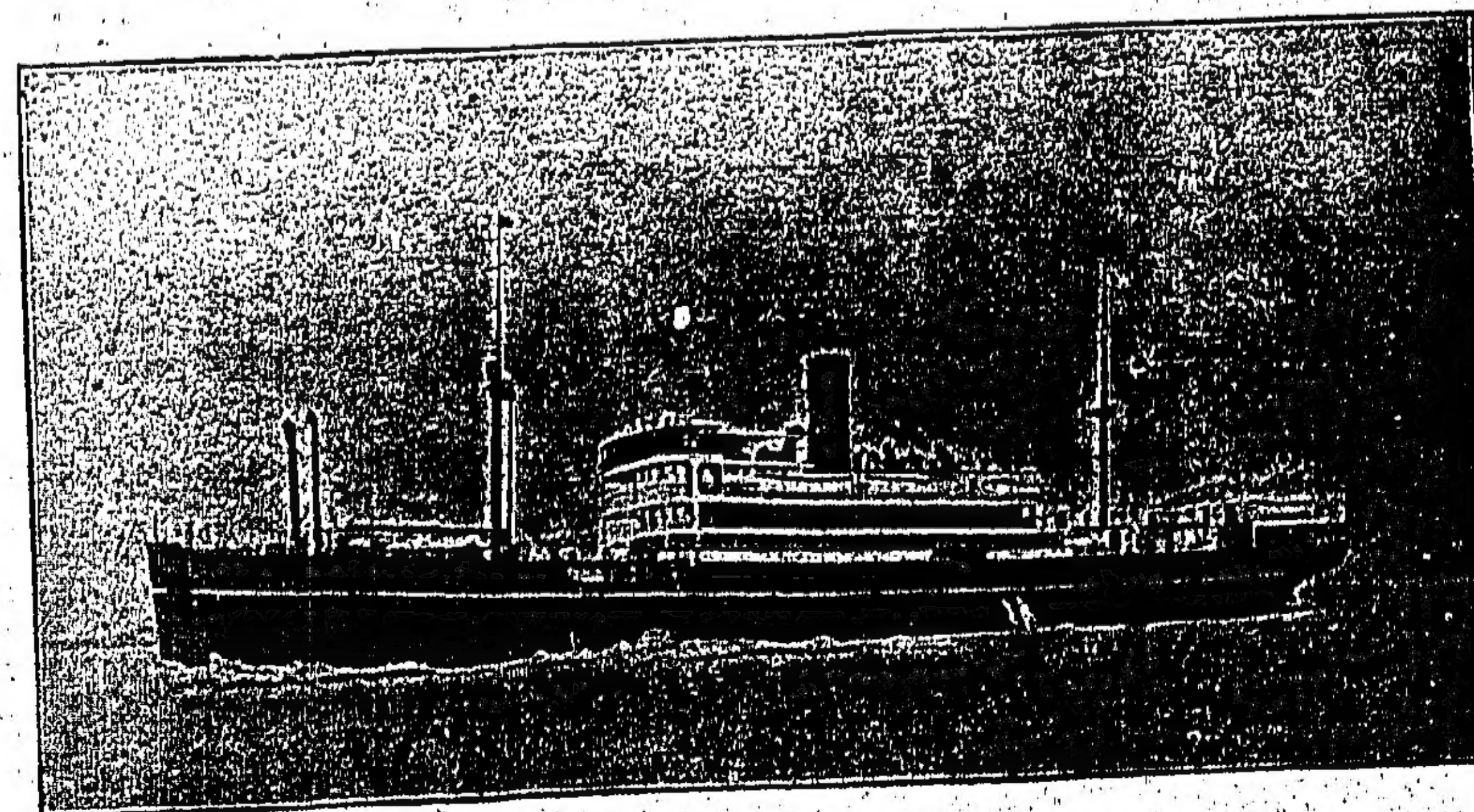
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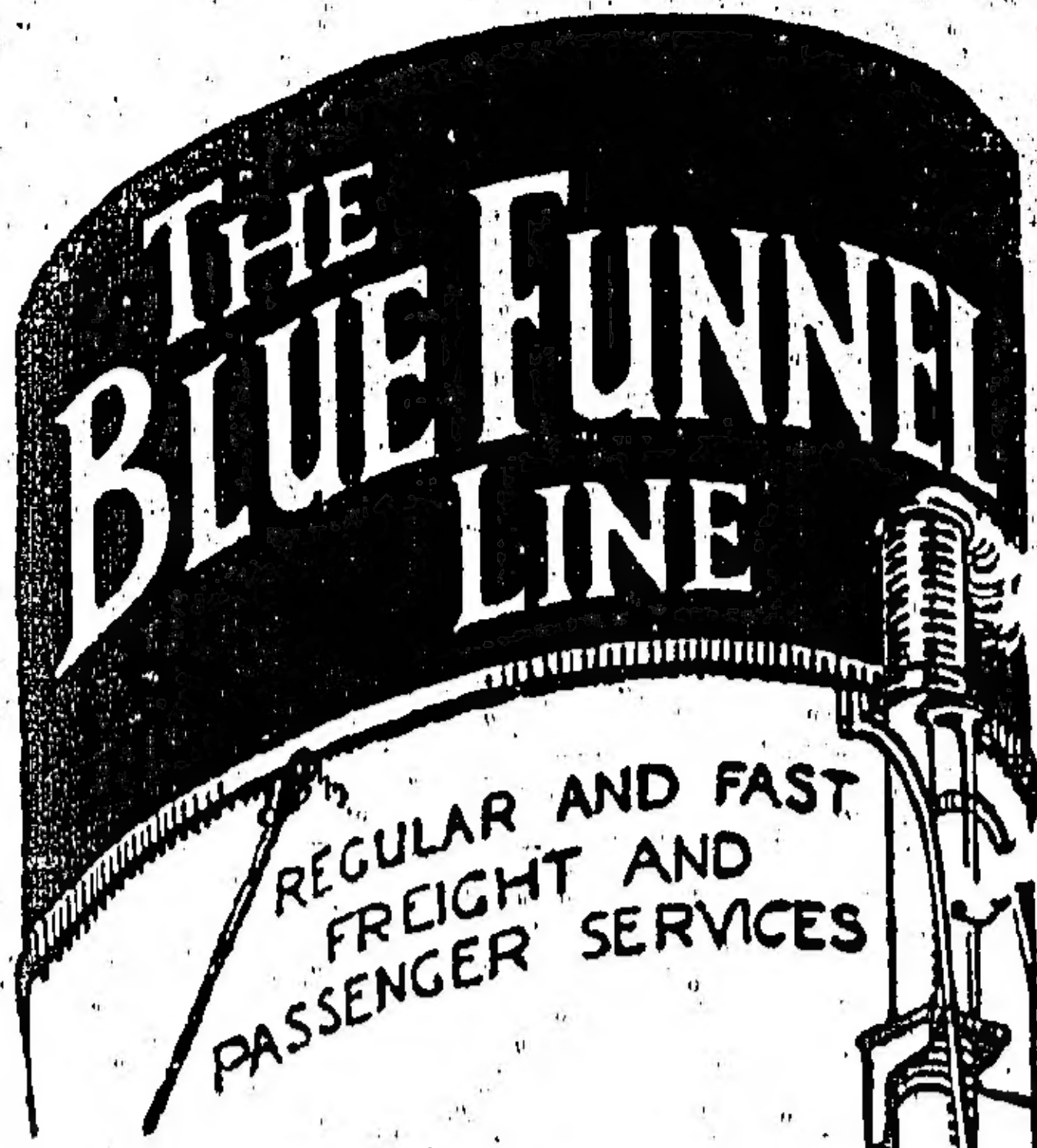


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EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
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WESLEY'S HISTORIC BIRTHPLACE.

METHODISTS TO ACQUIRE EPWORTH RECTORY.

Widespread interest has been aroused by the proposal to purchase Epworth Vicarage—the Wesley home on the borders of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire—by the Wesleyan connexion.

The scheme is its original form was confined to an appeal for funds to restore this historic home of the great preacher, but now followers throughout the world of the religion he founded are anxious to secure the house as a permanent tribute to his memory. The plan receives a fresh impetus from the fact that only a few weeks ago a no less famous vicarage at Haworth—the Yorkshire home of the Brontës—was purchased for the nation. It is felt that similar steps should be taken to ensure the future of the one at Epworth, which, like its Northern neighbour, is visited by tourists from all parts of the world.

The Rev. Walter H. Armstrong, of the Wesleyan Methodist London Mission and Extension Fund, explained to an *Observer* representative yesterday that of all places associated with Wesley his birthplace was, perhaps, held in the greatest regard by his 40,000,000 followers.

"The present proposal," he said, "is as yet unofficial. The position is that the rectory has become dilapidated to an extent which has led the rector to appeal through a well-known Methodist—Sir Thomas Rowbotham, of Stockport—for help. A number of Wesleyans have responded gladly to the appeal, but now it is felt that a more important consideration arises. While the rector is a man of broad sympathies, whose attitude towards Methodism has been exceedingly kind, in many quarters it is felt that the time is now opportune to purchase the rectory and keep it in the hands of followers of Wesley for all time."

The suggestion receives added weight from the fact that the better-known places with which Wesley was associated are in the hands of the Anglican Church—as the Charterhouse School and Lincoln College, Oxford—and the only building we possess having very definite memories is the Wesley Chapel in the City road."

Sir Robert W. Perks, Bart., one of the best-known lay figures in the denomination, was not impressed by the proposals. "I think it extremely doubtful whether the rectory can be purchased, and, even so, the question arises as to what use is to be made of it," he said.

ANSWER TO TYPIST'S PRAYERS.

INTERVENTION BY A KINDLY SAINT.

A REINSTATEMENT.

Budapest it discarding a recent occurrence (testified to by reliable witnesses), which the religious accept as a miracle, the psychically minded as a successful materialisation, and the sceptical as an optical illusion.

The scene of this manifestation was one of the Governmental offices, in which the final reduction of the staff, required by the reconstruction programme, was being effected. One of the dismissed employees, a girl typist, who supported an aged mother, was seriously troubled over her situation, as there seemed no likelihood of her securing another equally remunerative post. One day, the biography of St. Theresa of Lisieux accidentally came into her hands, and after reading the story of "Little Theresa," the Carmelite nun, who died in Budapest in 1897, at the age of twenty-four—the youngest saint in the Calendar—the girl decided to make a "Novena," or nine days' appeal, to the saint.

The ninth and last visit to the Carmelite Church happened to fall on the day when the typist's employment ended. On this morning the chief of the department in which she worked received an unannounced visit from a young nun. On being asked what she desired, the nun said that she had come to plead for the reinstatement of the dismissed typist. The chief declared himself unable to move in the matter; but, when the nun firmly announced her intention of remaining until he decided to grant her request, he was surprised to find himself agreeing to revoke the dismissal.

The door had scarcely closed on the departing nun when the typist knocked and entered. The chief, perplexed at his inexplicable capitulation, told her to call back the nun she had sent to plead her cause. But the girl denied all knowledge of the nun, and when the employees in the outer rooms and the hall porter were questioned, it transpired that no nun had been seen to enter the building.

A scene of confusion followed, during which the fearful typist, pleading her innocence, drew from her satchel a little book and saying, "This is the only nun I know anything about!" displayed the photograph of St. Theresa, at sight of which the chief declared without hesitation, "Yes; that was she!"

It is, perhaps, superfluous to add that the typist remains at her post.

THE SHOT OPERA SINGER.

ACCUSED WIFE'S STORY OF BETRAYAL.

The trial of Frau Nelly Grosavescu for shooting dead her Rumanian husband, the celebrated tenor opera singer, began at the end of June in Vienna. Fifty witnesses are to be examined. Frau Grosavescu, who is now 31, was divorced four years ago by her first husband, Major Caltan, an Australian, because of her intimacy with M. Grosavescu, whom she afterwards married. The court was crowded with leading members of Austrian society.

M. Grosavescu was shot four months ago after a squabble with his wife, who wanted to accompany him to Berlin, suspecting that he would meet another woman, Frau Stransky.

Tall and thin, with a black mourning dress falling to her ankles, Frau Grosavescu spent three hours giving her evidence. She justified her jealousy of Frau Stransky by describing how, when herself ill, she went to a sitting-room in their flat and found her husband with this woman, but consented to keep silent to avert a scandal.

Describing the shooting, she said her husband threw her clothes from his trunk, refusing to take her to Berlin, but she replaced them, locked the trunk and took the key, whereupon he struggled with her, recovered the key by force, and was going away when she fired. She could not remember where she found the pistol. She accused her husband of brutality, extravagance, rambling, and immorality.

SLAVE-RAIDERS ROUTED.

FRENCH GARRISON'S FIGHT.

Paris: A French station on the African Atlantic coast near the frontier of the Spanish zone was attacked on June 13 by a strong band of Moorish raiders. This portion of the Spanish zone is notorious for its slave-raiders, who have on several occasions attacked the pilots and passengers of French aeroplanes which have had to alight in the Rio Oro district by accident.

Punitive expeditions have been sent out by the French, but they have always been obliged to cease their pursuit when the raiders retreated across the frontier of the Spanish zone.

The attack was intended as a surprise, but the French garrison was prepared and after a set-to the Moorish slave-raiders were routed with heavy loss.

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Tjikembang	Batavia	21st Aug	25th Aug	Shanghai
Tjisondari	S'hai, K'lung	23rd Aug	25th Aug	Batavia
Tjisaroca	Java, Mear	25th Aug	31st Aug	Amoy & S'hai
Tjisalak	N. China	25th Aug	31st Aug	Batavia
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OUR NEED OF SEA-
POWER.

(Continued from Page 1.)

comment on the proposals of the
other Powers. The statement
which I am going to read is there-
fore designed only to remove any
misunderstanding which, if it con-
tinued uncorrected, could not but
impede the prospects of success.

Unfounded Suspicion.

"The conference on naval dis-
armament now sitting at Geneva
have discussed important points
in technical committee, and at the
plenary conferences, but despite
the efforts of our delegates at
Geneva, a serious misapprehen-
sion of the attitude of His
Majesty's Government still
prevails in some quarters. His
Majesty's Government have even
been charged with a desire to
destroy that equality of sea-power,
as between the United States of
America and the British Empire,
which the Washington Conference
contemplated—a suspicion for
which there is no foundation.
"The invitation of the President
of the United States to take part in
the disarmament conference was
understood by His Majesty's
Government to be based on his
desire to develop the policy of the
Washington Conference, by
diminishing yet further naval
expenditure, while maintaining
national security. With this
twofold end, His Majesty's
Government are in complete
agreement, and they desire to
measure the merits of every pro-
posal by the degree to which it
furthers this twofold end.
"It is on this principle that they
have proposed to diminish the size
and armament of battleships,
while leaving unaltered the num-
bers fixed at Washington. It is
for this reason also, that they
suggest the limitation in number
and armament of the large fight-
ing cruisers, on principles similar
to those adopted at Washington
for battleships. This proposal,
like the first, would greatly
diminish national expenditure
without endangering national
safety.

The Small Cruisers.

"The questions connected with
small cruisers are of more com-
plicated character. The strength
of the fleets can be stated in
figures and compared with pre-
cision. Their primary function is
to fight others, and speaking
broadly, they can easily be com-
pared with each other. No such
simplicity of looking at the sub-
ject is possible in the case of
small cruisers employed for police
purposes in times of peace, and
necessary for the protection of
lines of communication in time of
war. Geographical considerations
cannot be rationally ignored. It
can hardly be denied, as was
clearly stated by us when accept-
ing the President's invitation,
that such vessels are of vital
necessity to an Empire whose
widely scattered parts are divided
from each other by seas and
oceans, and whose most populous
part is dependent for its daily
bread on sea-borne trade, and
which would perish if unable to
protect its external trade.
"It has to be noted further, that
the sea routes, on which Britain
depends for her existence are
largely in narrow waters border-
ed by other states. This is not
the case with the United States,
whose most important lines of com-
munication are either on land
within her own frontiers or along
her own coasts. These circum-
stances received due consideration
at Washington in 1922, and have
not lost any of their importance.

No Dictation.

"But it is hardly necessary to say
that His Majesty's Government,
while urging our special position,
are far from claiming the least
right to dictate a small cruisers
policy to the other Powers. They
accept general principles which,
as they understand them, underlie
the President's policy, that no
maritime Power should maintain
a larger navy than is required for
its own security. To translate
this into figures for reasons
already given, far more difficul-
ties arise in the case of small
cruisers than in the case of the
larger types of surface vessels.
Anything resembling the quasi-
permanent formula adopted at
Washington for battleships, is
quite inapplicable to this class of
vessels. It becomes even more
inapplicable when strength is es-
timated in terms of gross tonnage
without reference to numbers or
armament.

"Two nations, each possessing
100,000 tons of battleships may
be regarded without serious error
as being so far equal in fighting
powers. No such statement can
reasonably be made about two
nations each of which has its ten
cruisers upon circumstances, and it
is thought that naval experts
would probably agree that if it
came to fighting, more numerous
but smaller vessels would stand
but a poor chance against their
more powerful but less numerous
opponents. Any country which

HANKOW TO BEAT
NANKING?

(Continued from Page 1.)

on various stores, some of the men,
being given shore leave. The Kar-
ma was due to leave here at four
o'clock this afternoon.
The Gloucestershires and Dur-
hams left Bombay and Calcutta
respectively on January 27. The
former were on board the troop-
ship Varna and the Durhams on
the Takliwa. They arrived in
Hongkong on February 7 and 8 re-
spectively and sailed almost im-
mediately for Shanghai, arriving
there on February 12.
They are now returning to their
stations in India having been away
a little over six months.

TEA DUTIES.

Nanking Relents.

Shanghai, July 27.
As the result of a petition from
the Shanghai Tea Merchants' As-
sociation, the Nanking Govern-
ment announces that, until further
notice, boxed tea, tea bricks, and
tea dust will be exempted from all
export taxes.—*Reuter.*

CULTURAL UNITY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a real meeting place for the in-
dividual cultures of each nation,
which once established, we shall
be able to know each other better.
"Then that feeling of estrange-
ment could be diminished and it
is my hope that in the future we
shall be united in a proper spirit
of spiritual co-operation—for that
only is the link which will bind
nation and nation."

Impressions.

Dr. Tagore is inspired by a
great ideal; that in the meeting of
East and West on the common
ground of the search for truth,
that, understanding shall be
established which will bridge in
other manner possible the great
gulf between East and West.

That is a noble ideal, but the
impressions of the interviewer are
of a patriot rather than of one
whose love for his native land has
been "lost in an overwhelming
flood of visionary ideals. It is no
detraction of the poet to say that
he is, first and last, an Indian
patriot. Indeed, his university
was primarily intended for the
purpose of welding together the
vastly different races of India, by
abolishing caste and religious pre-
judice. In the common labour of
philosophical research it was
hoped that the result would be
achieved of a mutual understand-
ing between and binding of the
races of the East. Then came his
eventful visit to Europe, when, as
he says, touched by the appeal he
had unconsciously made to Euro-
pean culture, he conceived the
great idea to which he has given
such apt expression in his inter-
view.

What his experiment may
achieve is in the future. But it
is remarkable that at his univer-
sity, people of all religious beliefs
actually meet in common wor-
ship—Christian, Hindu, Moham-
medan, Buddhist—and Dr. Tagore
explained it in a few words: "Be-
hind all the religions," he said,
"we all bask in the same sun-
light."

for any reason was obliged to dis-
tribute its available tonnage
among smaller craft would be at
a permanent disadvantage com-
pared with one which was able to
adopt a different scheme. There
would be nominal parity, but real
inequality.

Discussion To Be Renewed.

Answering a question by Mr.
J. R. Clynes, the Labourite, Mr.
Austin Chamberlain promised an
early opportunity for discussion
in November, when the House
reassembled after the summer
recess.

Commander Kenworthy (Lab-
our) asked whether Sir Austin
Chamberlain could deny a state-
ment repeated abroad with re-
ference to 600,000 tons of cruisers
said to have been demanded by
the British delegates. Sir Aus-
tin said that delegates never men-
tioned 600,000 tons, and there-
fore he could give an assured denial.

Answering further questions,
Sir Austin said: "The basis of the
conference is, we understand, and
the President's own intention is,
to reconcile the limitations of
armaments with national security,
and that is the basis on which any
conference for the limitation of
armaments can ever be brought to
a successful issue."—*British
Wireless.*

The Delegates Return.

London, July 27.
Mr. W. C. Bridgeman and Lord
Cecil have left for Geneva. Mr.
Bridgeman interviewed by *Reuter*
declared that Britain's position
was fundamentally unchanged.
Lord Cecil said that the outlook
was hopeful but the position was
unquestionably critical.—*Reuter.*

SUN INSURANCE.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The annual report and accounts
for the year ending December,
1926, issued by the Sun Insurance
Office, Ltd., London, which Com-
pany Messrs. John Manners and
Co., Ltd., represent in Hongkong
and South China, states:

Fire Account.—The net pre-
miums amounted to £2,527,078 5s.
2d. as compared with £2,384,051
5s. 1d. in the previous year. The
net losses paid and outstanding,
including Contributions to Fire
Brigades, were £1,131,368 8s. 9d.
as against £1,117,940 8s. 0d. in
the previous year. The credit
balance of £377,756 13s. 2d., which
includes £83,322 6s. 11d. for net
interest, has been transferred to
Profit and Loss Account.

Personal Accident Account.—
The net premiums have increased
by £3,397 10s. 8d. to £34,068 0s.
10d. The losses paid and out-
standing were £11,761 11s. 2d.
Including net interest of £1,004
12s. 3d. the credit balance of
£6,267 14s. 0d. has been trans-
ferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Employers' Liability Account.—
The net premiums were
£139,467 8s. 3d., showing an
increase of £3,397 15s. 1d. on the
figure for 1925. The claims paid
and outstanding were £22,114 8s.
5d., an increase of £13,580 9s. 0d.
over those of the previous year.
Including net interest of £5,756
10s. 7d. the credit balance of
£3,870 0s. 1d. has been transferred
to Profit and Loss Account.

Burglary and General Account.—
The net premiums were
£769,107 1s. 8d. as compared with
£718,203 15s. 9d. in the previous
year, and the claims paid and out-
standing were £429,615 7s. 2d. as
against £413,384 13s. 3d. in 1925.
The credit balance of £37,638 13s.
2d., including net interest of
£16,606 0s. 5d., has been trans-
ferred to Profit and Loss Account.

Marine Account.—The net
premiums amounted to £297,682
7s. 8d. as compared with £281,989
18s. 4d. in the previous year.
The net losses paid and outstand-
ing were £210,355 9s. 3d. Includ-
ing net interest of £8,655 17s. 9d.
the credit balance of £28,655 17s.
9d. has been transferred to Profit
and Loss Account.

Profit and Loss Account.—The
balance brought forward from
1925 amounted to £682,958 15s. 0d.,
less and after paying Dividends, less
Tax, of £190,600 there remained
a balance of £492,358 15s. 0d.
This, by the operations of 1926,
year, after deducting £25,446 19s.
4d. in respect of Charges incurred
in the registration of the Office
under the Companies (Consolidation)
Act, 1908, has been increased to
£1,023,667 6s. 11d., and from
this amount there has been carried
to Pension Fund £50,000, to the
Reserve in the Burglary and
General Account £30,000, to the
Reserve in the Marine Account
£20,000, and to the General
Reserve Fund £100,000, leaving a
balance of £823,667 6s. 11d. The
amount carried to General Reserve
brings that Fund up to £750,000.
An "interim Dividend" of ten
shillings per share, less income
tax, was paid in January last
£96,000, and the
Directors have declared a further
Dividend (being the 40th since
the foundation of the Office) of
eleven shillings per share, less
Income Tax, payable on the 1st of
July, which will require a further
sum of £106,975, leaving unappro-
priated £620,692 6s. 11d.

Funds.—The Total Funds of the
Office will now stand at £5,705,723
15s. 4d.

INSURANCE OF THE
UNEMPLOYED.

AN AMENDING BILL.

London, July 27.

The House of Commons has passed
the first reading of the Bill,
mentioned in the King's Speech on
February 8, to amend the Unem-
ployed Insurance Acts of 1920 to
1926.—*Reuter.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. Hector Berlioz. 2. Jakob van Marsum, a
Huguenot general, who was recognised in the
Huguenot refugees of 1688, working in the
brewery. 3. London Museum. 4. He was
Martin Luther's wife, and had been a Catholic
nun, who escaped from a convent. 5. January
20, anniversary of Charles I.'s execution, and
September 2, outbreak of the Great Fire. 6.
An American girl, deaf, dumb and blind from
childhood, who became a university graduate
and journalist. 7. Waterloo Park, Highbury,
and the statue of Sir Evelyn Waterlow. 8. Galena,
statue of Sir Evelyn Waterlow. 9. Nine-cent
10. Don Quixote's "fair lady". 11. Nine-cent
12. Bernini's "fair lady". 13. Nine-cent
14. In the Temple Hall, where the table is
still in existence. 15. Westminster Hall, built
1095.

At the Chester Assizes Stuart
Raymond Hawkins, aged 20, a stu-
dent, who was found guilty of de-
manding £75 from the manager
of the Midland Bank, Atricham,
by menaces, was sent to Borstal
for three years. Hawkins raised
a pistol at the manager and de-
manded notes. He bled when
mandated notes. An assistant appeared, and squirt-
ed ammonia from a water-pistol
into the face of a policeman who
tried to stop him.

QUEEN'S THURSTOSAT
Starting promptly at
2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20.

If you liked "Way
Down East" & "Sally
of the Sawdust" you
will thoroughly enjoy
"That Royle Girl."

WITH
CAROL DEMESTER
W. C. FIELDS
JAMES KIRKWOOD
HARRISON FORD
ADOLPH LUKON
JESSE L. LARK

D.W. GRIFFITH'S
"That Royle Girl"

WORLD

5.15 and 9.20 ONLY

THOMAS MEIGHAN

in

THE ALASKAN

James Oliver Curwood's Famous Story.

STAR

CONTINUOUS from 2.30

THE STREET OF FORGOTTEN
MEN

A Romance of New York's Underworld.

5th PROMENADE CONCERT

(Under the Patronage of His Excellency the
Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, K. C. M. G.)

BY THE BAND OF THE

1ST. BATTN. THE CAMERONIANS

(By kind permission of Lt. Col. E.B. Ferrers,
D.S.O. and Officers)

Conductor: Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.B.A.M.

with

ASTROFF

in

ORIENTAL & ECCENTRIC

DANCES.

BRILLIANT PARISIAN COSTUMES.

LEE GARDENS

SATURDAY, JULY 30th.

at 9 p.m.

Admission: \$1.00